

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

Another Group of Southern Scenes

(See page 258)



American Bee Journal



PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY
334 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

IMPORTANT NOTICES.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE of this Journal is \$1.00 a year, in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; all other countries in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year extra for postage. Sample copy free.

THE WRAPPER-LABEL DATE indicates the end of the month to which your subscription is paid. For instance, "dec 17" on your label shows that it is paid to the end of December, 1907.

SUBSCRIPTION RECEIPTS.—We do not send a receipt for money sent us to pay subscription, but change the date on your wrapper-label, which shows that the money has been received and credited.

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Goes to press Monday morning.

National Bee-Keepers' Association

Objects of the Association.

- 1st.—To promote the interests of its members.
- 2d.—To protect and defend its members in their lawful rights.
- 3d.—To enforce laws against the adulteration of honey.

Annual Membership Dues, \$1.00.

General Manager and Treasurer—
N. E. FRANCE, Platteville, Wis.

If more convenient, Dues may be sent to the publishers of the American Bee Journal.

Bee-Keepers' Souvenir Cards

are just the thing.

We send them by Return Mail



As most of our readers know, we have gotten out a Souvenir Postal Card for bee-keepers. The cuts herewith show the card in reduced size, and but one color, while the real card is printed in 4 colors. It could also be sent to honey-customers, to remind them that it is time to buy more honey, etc. There are many uses to which this Card can be put.

Prices—postpaid: 3 cards for 10c (stamps or silver), or 5 FREE with the American Bee Journal one year at \$1.00; 10 for 25c. There is a blank space on the card about 2x2½ inches in size for writing. Send all orders to

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.
334 Dearborn Street CHICAGO, ILL.

Now is the Time to Order Your

BEE-SUPPLIES

AND SAVE MONEY

It will cost you only one cent for a postal-card to get our delivered prices on **Dovetailed Hives, Sections, Section-Holders, Separators, Brood-Frames, Foundation, Smokers, Extractors, Shipping-Cases, etc.** It may mean a saving to you of many dollars. It is the natural advantage we have over others that enables us to make you the Best Price. There are no better goods than ours, and we GUARANTEE SATISFACTION or REFUND your MONEY.

We MANUFACTURE and keep in stock all standard Bee-Goods, and can ship promptly.

Minnesota Bee-Keepers' Supply Co.

JOHN DOLL & SON, Proprietors,

Nicollet Island, No. 33,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Dittmer's Gomb Foundation

Why do thousands of bee-keepers prefer it to other makes?

Because the bees like it best and accept it more readily.

Dittmer's Process is Dittmer's

It stands on its OWN NAME and its OWN FOUNDATION, to which alone it owes its reputation and merits.

We are now ready to make prices for next season for WORKING WAX for CASH and for full line of Supplies. Wholesale and Retail. Free Catalog and Samples.

GUS DITTMER, Augusta, Wis.

IF YOU WANT TO KEEP POSTED
UPON THE

GREATEST & POLITICAL & QUESTION

OF THE DAY, YOU MUST READ

The Defender

the NATIONAL EXPONENT of the PROHIBITION MOVEMENT. 16 pages, weekly; illustrated. To New Subscribers, 50 cents for one year.

WILLIAM P. F. FERGUSON

Editor and Publisher

400 WEST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
35Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

Queen-Button for Bee-Folks



This is a very pretty thing for a bee-keeper or honey-seller to wear on his coat-lapel. It often serves to introduce the subject of honey, and frequently leads to a sale.

The picture shown herewith is a reproduction of a motto queen-button that we are furnishing to bee-keepers. It has a pin on the underside to fasten it. Price, by mail, 6 cents; two for 10c; or six for 25c. The American Bee Journal one year and 4 buttons for \$1.10. Address all orders to

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.

334 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Marshfield Goods

When you buy those goods you can be assured of good, honest goods. We make nothing but PERFECT SUPPLIES. Sections made of young basswood timber. Hives and Shipping-Cases are Beauties. If you have not received our Catalog of Supplies, please write for it.

MARSHFIELD MFG. CO., Marshfield, Wis.

Please Mention the American Bee Journal when writing Advertisers

American Bee Journal



Get Ready for the Rush

Queens for May and June Delivery

Untested, 2 for \$1; Warranted Untested, 3 for \$2; Tested, 4 for \$3.
2-frame Nucleus with Tested Queen for June delivery, \$3, f.o.b. Milo.
Light or dark Italians at choice. No disease. Safe arrival and absolute satisfaction guaranteed. I will send 1 ounce of Catnip Seed free to each of the first 25 ordering Queens to the amount of \$2.00 or over.

Route 1. Box 19. CHAS. M. DARROW, Milo, Mo.
Reference—First National Bank, Nevada, Mo. 13A4t

Hershiser Wax-Press

And Other LEWIS BEE-SUPPLIES

Good Goods and Prompt Shipment

Any bee-keeper can save money, as long as the goods last, on almost any supplies needed next season, by taking advantage of our

Fire Sale of Bee and Poultry Supplies

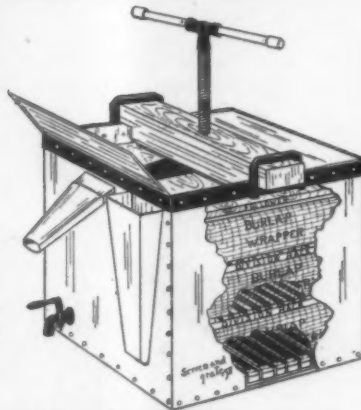
Have sold several thousand dollars worth of these goods, and no complaint.

Send for list of Slightly Damaged Goods to select from at Reduced Prices. Also for 1907 Catalog of New Goods.

Quote us prices on Honey and Beeswax. Honey in 60-pound cans for sale.

H. M. ARND, Proprietor, York Honey and Bee-Supply Co. (Not Inc.)

Long Distance Telephone, North 1559. 191 AND 193 SUPERIOR ST. CHICAGO, ILL.
(Three blocks north and one block east of our old location.)



The Rietsche Press

Made of artificial stone. Practically indestructible, and giving entirely satisfactory results. Comb foundation made easily and quickly at less than half the cost of buying from the dealers. Price of Press for L. frame sheets, \$2.00. Other sizes, 25 cents extra. Price of the Press making the foundation directly on the wired frames, \$2.50, any size wanted.

ADRIAN GETAZ,
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

45A4t
Mention Bee Journal when writing.

For Sale 160 Acre Farm and 100 Colonies of Bees. Good out-buildings; good 8-room house—on Wisconsin river. Address, O. C. FITTS, 10A13t KILBOURN, WIS.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.



Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR Or WOODEN HEN

Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest priced first-class hatchers made. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

Send for free Catalogue.

TEXAS QUEENS

The Famous Honey-Producers



Texas Queens

The Famous Honey-Producers

I am booking orders now for April, May and June delivery, for Carniolans, Italians, and Goldens—equal to the best, regardless of price. PRICES:

Tested Queens	... \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz.
Warranted75 " 7.00 "
Untested50 " 5.50 "

6A4t GRANT ANDERSON, Sabinal, Texas.

ITALIAN QUEENS

Golden or Leather Colored. One colony of this strain produced 280 fancy sections in one season. Order now for delivery in season. Untested Queen, \$1.00; six, \$5.00. Tested, \$1.50 ap. Correspondence solicited.

ROBERT B. MCCAIN,

2A4t OSWEGO, ILL. R.D. 1.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

QUEENS FOR YOU

Golden, Carniolan, Caucasian, and 3-band Italians—your choice. Prices: Untested, \$1; Tested, \$1.25. Prices on large quantities or on Bees given on application. Address,

NEW CENTURY QUEEN-REARING CO.

JOHN W. PHARR, Prop., Berclair, Texas.

12A4t Please mention the Bee Journal.

Carniolans! Italians!

FOR SALE

No disease. 2-comb Nucleus, with Queen, \$3, f.o.b. express office here.

A. L. AMOS, Comstock, Nebr.

12A4t Please mention the Bee Journal.

Breeding Queens and Nuclei

We offer for early spring delivery (by mail) Choice Italian Breeding Queens at \$2.50 each.

Also, 3-frame Nuclei of Italian bees with Tested Italian Queens, at \$3.25 each; or in lots of 5 or more Nuclei, at \$3.00 each. Nuclei will be shipped about May 10, by express (charges not prepaid), from a point 100 miles west of Chicago. Orders will be shipped in rotation—first come first served. Address,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.

334 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

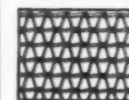
SAVE YOUR QUEENLESS COLONIES

Introduce a vigorous Tested Queen; we can furnish them by return mail, from our fine strain of 3-band Italians; Queens reared last fall, and wintered in 4-frame nuclei. None better.

Choice Tested Queens, by return mail, \$1 each. Untested Queens ready to mail March 15, 75c; \$8 per doz. No disease, and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. W. K. SHAW & CO.

12A4t Loreauville, Iberia Co., Louisiana.



FENCE STRONGEST MADE. Bull-tight. Sold to the user at Wholesale Prices. We Pay Freight. Catalogue free. COILED SPRING FENCE CO., Box 89 Winchester, Indiana.

"If Goods are wanted Quick, send to Pouders"



BEE-SUPPLIES

Root's Goods at Root's Prices

Everything used by Bee-Keepers. Prompt Service
Low Freight Rates. Catalog Free

New Metal-Spaced Frames. Headquarters for the Danzenbaker Hive, the coming hive for comb-honey experts. If interested in this hive ask for pamphlet "FACTS ABOUT BEES." It is mailed free.

BEE-SWAX WANTED

I pay highest market price for beeswax, delivered here, at any time, cash or trade. Make small shipments by express; large shipments by freight, always being sure to attach your name to the package. My large illustrated catalog is free. I shall be glad to send it to you.

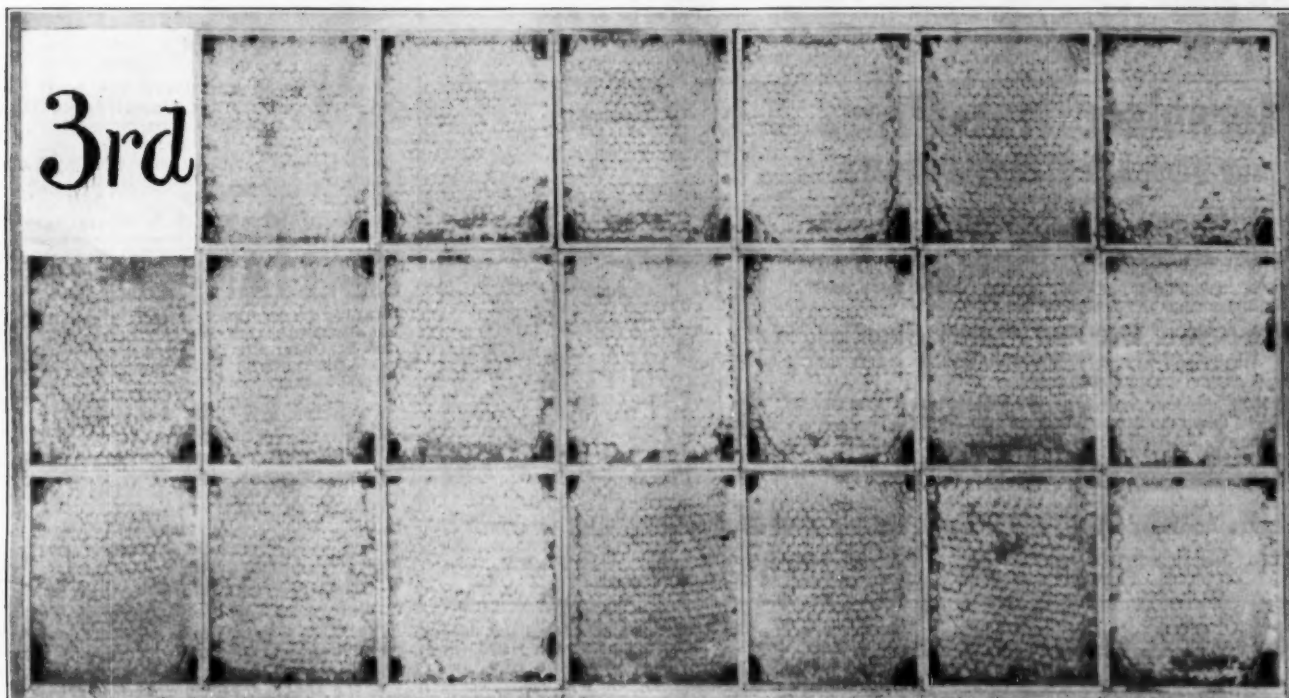
WALTER S. POUDERS

513-515 Massachusetts Ave., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

American Bee Journal

HONEY FROM THE DANZENBAKERHIVE THE FANCY COMB HONEY HIVE



More Honey

(That is, more honey in the super at the right time.)

Better Honey

(More honey that will grade fancy and extra fancy.)

More Money

(No question but what the producer of a fancy and extra fancy grade gets a better price, and does it easier.)

Write Nearest Branch or Agent for Catalog.

Alabama
*Wetumpka.....J. M. Jenkins
Canada
Toronto.....E. Grainger & Co.
California
*Fresno.....Madary Planing Mill
*Los Angeles.....California National
Honey-Producers' Association
Colorado
Denver.....The L. A. Watkins Mds. Co.
Fruita.....Fruita Fruit and Produce Ass'n
District of Columbia
Washington.....The A. I. Root Co.
Georgia
Savannah.....Howkins & Rush
124 Liberty St.
Illinois
Chicago.....The A. I. Root Co.
144 East Erie Street.
Indiana
Indianapolis.....Walter S. Pouder
Evansville.....Vickery Bros.
Iowa
Des Moines.....Joseph Nysewander
Kansas
Augusta.....Carl F. Buck

Mississippi
Brazelia.....George A. Hummer
Massachusetts
Boston.....H. H. Jepson, 182 Friend Street
Lyonville.....W. W. Cary & Son
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Mechanic Falls.....The A. I. Root Co.
Maryland
Baltimore.....Rawlins Implement Co.
Michigan
Bell Branch.....M. H. Hunt & Son
Fremont.....George E. Hilton
Minnesota
St. Paul.....The A. I. Root Co.
1024 Mississippi Street.
Missouri
High Hill.....Jno. Nebel & Son Supply Co.
Springfield.....Springfield Seed Co.
St. Louis.....Blanke & Hank
New Mexico
Carlsbad.....Edward Scoggins
New York
Syracuse.....The A. I. Root Co.
New York City.....The A. I. Root Co.
44 Vesey Street.

Ohio
Columbus Grove.....McAdams Seed Co.
Toledo.....Griggs Bros., 521 Monroe St.
Zanesville.....E. W. Pierce
Cincinnati.....C. H. W. Weber
2146 Central Avenue
Oregon
Portland.....Portland Seed Co.
Pennsylvania
Da Bois.....Prothero & Arnold
Philadelphia.....The A. I. Root Co.
10 Vine Street
Williamsport.....E. E. Pressler
633 Lycoming Street
Texas
Dallas.....Texas Seed and Floral Co.
San Antonio.....Udo Toepperwein
Uvalde.....D. M. Edwards
Utah
Ogden.....The Superior Honey Co.
Virginia
Spottswood.....W. E. Tribbett

* These dealers buy our goods in carload lots but supplement them with local-made goods.

THE A. I. ROOT CO., Medina, Ohio



(Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail-Matter.)

Published Weekly at \$1.00 a Year, by George W. York & Co., 334 Dearborn Street.

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor

CHICAGO, ILL., MARCH 28, 1907

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Bottom-Starters in Sections

Some discussion has lately taken place in other bee-papers with regard to the necessity for bottom-starters in sections, the discussion being started by the statement of Fred W. Muth, that the use of bottom-starters was one of the factors in securing lower freight-rates. Editor Hutchinson held them unnecessary. Editor Root thought only experts could manage without them, but accepted the following amended statement which was given in a *Stray Straw*:

"Any one can get along without bottom-starters by crowding the bees enough; but it is more profitable to use bottom-starters than to crowd them so. Without bottom-starters, fastening to the bottom is about the last work done on a section, and with room enough it may not be fastened at all; with bottom-starters it is about the first thing, room or no room."

Production of Bulk Comb Honey

When Texas bee-keepers first began to talk about cutting up sheets of comb honey, packing in cans and filling up with extracted honey, it was considered a fair subject for quiet amusement. That consumers should show any strong desire for such messy stuff was not to be seriously considered. Yet the production of bulk comb honey has not passed away as a 6-months' fad, and to-day it seems to be a pretty well settled belief that it is the most profitable form in which to produce honey—at least in Texas.

Upon hearing the enthusiastic praises of bulk comb honey sung by its advocates, it is inevitable that the question will arise in the minds of others, "Will it not be a profitable thing for me to adopt this form of honey-production?" A number of different factors enter into the problem.

We are told that one-third of a can of bulk honey is extracted, and that the price obtained for the combination is 3 or 4 cents more than the price of extracted honey. That gives a basis on which to figure, and it will not take much figuring to show that much depends upon the relative prices of comb and extracted honey as to whether it is more profitable to sell them together or separate. Take the Chicago market, with 16 cents for best comb and 8 for best extracted. If 2 pounds of comb and 1 of extracted be sold together as bulk honey at 3½ cents more than the price of extracted, that will make 3 pounds sold at 11½ cents a pound, or 34½ cents in all. If sold separately, the 2 pounds of comb honey would bring 32 cents, and the 1 pound of extracted 8 cents, or 40 cents in all. On the face of it, the man who depends upon the Chicago market would lose 5½ cents on 3 pounds of bulk honey, or nearly 2 cents a pound.

The printed report for any other market will likewise show a loss, the most favorable case being that of Cincinnati, with comb at 14½ and extracted at 8½. Sold separately, 2 pounds of comb and 1 of extracted will bring 37½ cents; sold as bulk at 12 cents a pound, it will bring 36 cents; still a loss, but only ½ cent a pound.

But suppose comb is 10 cents and extracted 5. Sold separately, 2 pounds of comb and 1 of extracted will bring 25 cents. Sold as bulk at 8½ cents, it would bring 25½ cents—a gain of ½ cent a pound.

In general it will be found that the smaller the margin between the price of comb honey and the price of extracted, the greater the chance for gain by selling as bulk.

If comb honey be produced in frames and cut out, the cost of sections and separators

will be saved—an important item. Bees will probably produce more honey in large sheets than in small sections; just what percent more has probably not been determined.

The readiness to accept bulk honey on the part of consumers is another item. In Texas, the popularity of that kind of honey is said to be so great that the supply is not up to the demand. In some localities it might not be easy to dispose of bulk honey at any advance over extracted.

All this is said with no thought that it gives a direct answer to the question whether it be profitable to enter the lists as a producer of bulk comb honey; it only gives a hint as to some of the things to be considered by any one who seriously enters upon its consideration.

Migratory Bee-Keeping

In Germany this is practised to a large extent as compared with this country, bees being hauled to the buckwheat fields or the heath fields, either by wagon or by steam cars, and left in charge of a keeper. In England, also, bees are taken to the moors. A writer in the *British Bee Journal* says he pays 25 cents per colony "for standage and looking after," which does not seem a very large amount. There is a good deal in fashion, and possibly it might be a profitable thing if more bee-keepers in this country would get into the fashion of moving their bees for a particular flow.

Electricity for Bee-Cellars

Electricity has been suggested, if not used, for heating bee-cellars. Editor Root seems quite pleased with results obtained by ventilating a cellar with a small electric desk-fan; and now if we can have electric cars to take the bees in and out, we will be well started on the way toward electric bee-keeping.

Advertising Honey

H. B. Phillips, who says he is "the largest bottler of pure high-grade honey in Maine," is doing some advertising of honey along the line so often suggested in these columns. Here is what he says about it in a form letter:

Dear Sirs:—With the idea of creating a larger demand for comb and extracted honey

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I have inserted an advertisement in the Portland Evening Express and Portland Sunday Telegram, to be run quite a period of time. The Feb. 23d number of the Evening Express, also the March 3d number of the Sunday Telegram will each contain an interesting article about honey and its value as a food; and possibly later on there may appear more of these articles, which, together with my advertising, should create a good demand for honey bearing my label, which I guarantee to be straight bees' honey of the best quality and flavor.

Yours, for Pure Honey and a larger demand for it,
H. B. PHILLIPS.

We think Mr. Phillips is following the proper methods — advertising in the daily newspapers, and also securing the publication of articles about honey as food, etc. But this ought to be done all over the country. And if enough of it should be done before the next crop of honey appears, no doubt the demand will take the honey about as fast as it comes on the market—if it isn't all rushed to one market at one time.

Specify the Page, Please

Dr. Miller makes a special request that when, in asking a question, the inquirer refers to something in a preceding number of this Journal, the page should always be given. Otherwise it may take a long time to find the matter referred to, if indeed it be found at all; and oftentimes no clear answer can be given if such reference be not found.

It would be for the pleasure of the readers if this rule were always followed when anything on a previous page is referred to, whether any question be asked or not. Don't speak indefinitely of something John Jones said some time ago, but mention that it was on such and such a page. It may take a little hunting up sometimes on the part of the writer, but it is better that one writer should take the time of hunting up than to have all the readers thus troubled.

Distinguishing Laying Workers

The idea that a single culprits is responsible for all the mischief in a colony afflicted with laying workers seems hard to be overcome, and with it there is more or less tendency to think that a laying worker is different in appearance from other workers. The following from the British Bee Journal is an instance:

Can any one tell us how to distinguish these? I have never had one in my hives before this year. But several times, although I examined the combs, I could not spot it. I judged by a number of eggs being seen in each cell, and drone-brood reared in worker-cells.

In a colony of laying workers, dissection has shown that eggs were present in a large number of the workers, and it is reasonable to suppose that in general such is the case. Neither is a laying worker different in appearance from any other worker. Probably the only way judgment can be pronounced with confidence is to see the worker in the act of laying.

Amerikanische Bienenzucht, by Hans Buschbauer, is a bee-keeper's handbook of 138 pages, which is just what our German friends will want. It is fully illustrated, and neatly bound in cloth. Price, postpaid, \$1.00; or with the American Bee Journal one year—both for \$1.75. Address all orders to this office.



Miscellaneous

Mr. J. C. Calvert, of the A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio, called at our office last week when in Chicago as a delegate to a conference which had for its object the planning of a union of three church denominations of this country—the Congregational, Methodist Protestant, and United Brethren. Mr. Calvert represented the first-named.

Splendid Rains in California.—Prof. A. J. Cook, of Claremont, Los Angeles Co., Calif., March 14, wrote us as follows concerning the rains and prospects in Southern California:

In all my sojourn in Southern California, now more than 13 years, I have never known such splendid rains as we have had the past season; and the end is not yet. Our average here is about 15 inches, and we have already had 22.22 inches this winter. As we have still to have the best of our rains, we may be sure that this will be a record-breaker, not only as to rainfall, but in fruit, grain, and honey. It looks now as if we should have one of the best honey-years that we have had in the State.
A. J. COOK.

If the present prospects result as anticipated, the bee-keepers of California will be greatly encouraged again. We are wishing that this year there may be the largest and best honey crop all over our great country, that the oldest living bee-keeper has ever seen. Now, what more than that can we hope for for our readers?

Some Pleasant Memories will be suggested to at least a few readers when looking at the front-page pictures this week. As we mentioned once before, we are indebted for certain pictures to D. H. Coggsall, of New York; J. J. Measer, of Kansas; and C. J. Thies, of Wisconsin.

The present six reproductions may be described as follows:

No. 1 shows bales of cotton ready for shipment. It seemed as if there were almost acres of such bales at different shipping points along the way.

No. 2 represents a part of the famous Alamo, and from left to right, C. J. Frank, of Illinois; J. J. Measer and Dr. Bohrer, of Kansas; and D. H. Coggsall—all "looking pleasant" while they wait to have their "picture taken."

No. 3 is a tree with hanging gray moss. This is a beautiful sight in reality, but the picture doesn't do it justice. It is a very pretty as well as common sight in the South.

No. 4 shows (from left to right) Geo. D. Caley, of Nebraska, and again Mr. Measer and Dr. Bohrer. This picture was taken in one of San Antonio's beautiful city parks.

No. 5.—Mr. Coggsall standing by one of

the cotton-wagons, such as they use in the cotton-fields when picking. A picker's bag is hanging at one corner of the wagon.

No. 6 is the Santa Rosa Infirmary in San Antonio, where Mr. Louis H. Scholl was sick for quite a while last year. It is just opposite Market Hall, where the National convention was held last Nov. 8 to 10. There is a beautiful grove in front of the Infirmary, which is also shown in the picture.

The Missouri Bee-Keepers' Law, as passed by the State Legislature and signed by Gov. Folk, has been sent to us for publication by Mr. Robt. A. Holekamp, who worked so hard for its enactment. When sending the copy, Mr. H. wrote as follows:

DEAR MR. YORK:—Enclosed find our Missouri Bee-Keepers' Bill, which has been passed by our Legislature, signed by the Governor, and is now the law.

There is an emergency clause which brings this law in force without requiring the usual 90 days after its approval. It will be well for all bee-keepers of Missouri to become acquainted with it.

I am glad that after so much work we have finally succeeded in getting the needed protection, and hope that the Inspector may be supported by all bee-keepers, so he may succeed in clearing our State of the diseases among the honey-bees.

ROBT. A. HOLEKAMP,
Sec. Missouri State Bee-Keepers' Association.

The law referred to in the foregoing reads thus:

AN ACT

To provide for the appointment of a State Inspector of Apiaries, and to regulate the duties thereof; providing a penalty for disposing of, or importing into this State diseased honey or bees, or for hindering the Inspector in the fulfillment of his duties, with an emergency clause.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

SECTION 1.—The State Board of Agriculture of the State of Missouri shall appoint a State Inspector of Apiaries to aid and assist in the development and protection of the honey industry in the State of Missouri, and for the prevention and suppression of contagious or infectious diseases among honey-bees, such as foul brood, black brood, paralysis, etc., which is said to exist at the present time among some of the apiaries of the State. Said Inspector of Apiaries shall be a practical apiarist, and shall give to the said Board of Agriculture, before his appointment, satisfactory evidence of his practical knowledge of handling bees and their diseases, and shall hold his office for the term of 2 years, unless removed for cause.

SEC. 2.—Said Inspector shall, when notified of the existence of the disease known as foul brood, or other infectious disease among apiaries, examine such reported apiaries and all others, in the same locality, and if satisfied of the existence of foul brood, or any other infectious disease, shall give to the owner or person having charge of any such apiary, full

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instructions as to the manner of treating them. Within a reasonable time after making the first examination, the Inspector shall make a second examination, and if the conditions of any of the colonies affected is such as, in his judgment, renders it necessary, he may personally treat the disease, or, if in his opinion, it is necessary to prevent further spread of the disease, and the owner refuses to treat them according to the instructions of said Inspector, then the Inspector may burn or otherwise destroy such diseased bees, comb or other material that might cause the spread of the infection.

SEC. 3.—Said Inspector shall have the right to enter any premises where bees are kept, for the performance of his duties.

SEC. 4.—The Inspector shall make a full report to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture at least once each year, stating the number of apiaries inspected, the number found to be diseased, and the number treated, and such other information as he may deem important. The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture shall publish, in his annual report, or otherwise, such of the information as he deems of importance to the apiarists of the State.

SEC. 5.—Said Inspector shall receive four dollars for each day actually and necessarily spent in the performance of his duties, and shall be reimbursed for the money expended by him in defraying the necessary traveling expenses: Provided, the total expenditure for such purposes shall not exceed one thousand dollars in any one year: Provided further, that the said Inspector shall render to the Board of Agriculture an itemized account of his per diem and expenses, and upon approval of the same by the Executive Committee of the Board of Agriculture, the President and Secretary of the Board are instructed to draw a warrant upon any available funds for the amounts allowed.

SEC. 6.—Any owner of a diseased apiary, or any person, persons, company or corporation who shall knowingly sell, barter, give away or import into this State any colony or colonies of bees, honey or other article infected with disease, or expose other bees to the danger of contracting such disease, or refuse to allow the Apiary Inspector to inspect or treat such apiary, honey or other articles so infected, or shall resist, impede or hinder him in any way in the discharge of his duties, under the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than ten nor more than twenty-five dollars for each offense.

SEC. 7.—It being necessary to treat the diseases herein provided for in the spring or summer, in order that satisfactory results may be obtained, creates an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution, and this Act shall go into force and effect upon its passage and approval.

Our Wood Binder (or Holder) is made to take all the copies of the American Bee Journal for a year. It is sent by mail for 20 cents. Full directions accompany. The Bee Journals can be inserted as soon as they are received, and thus preserved for future reference. Or we will send it with the American Bee Journal a year—both for \$1.10. Address office of the American Bee Journal.

The San Antonio Convention Picture is a good one. It shows over 100 of those in attendance. We are mailing them, unmounted, for only 60 cents. They can be mounted by a local photographer for only 10 or 15 cents more. We will mail one of these pictures with the American Bee Journal one year—both for only \$1.40. Send all orders to the Bee Journal office.

The Chicago-Northwestern Convention Photograph was taken Dec. 6, 1906, which was very good indeed. Price, post-paid, in mailing tube, 60 cents. Send orders to the office of the American Bee Journal, and we will see that the pictures are mailed.



Contributed Articles

Testing the Purity of Queens

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

On pages 137-8 is an item on the purity of Italian queens, under the above heading, written by one signing himself "Subscriber" and having "New York" at the bottom, by which I infer that he is a resident of New York State. If only the older bee-keepers of the world were living, I should not feel called upon to say a word regarding the matter touched upon by "Subscriber," but being aware that two-thirds of the readers of the American Bee Journal have commenced their bee-keeping life inside of the past 15 years, it does not seem best to allow so erroneous an item as the following from "Subscriber's" pen to go unnoticed. Hear what he says:

"What is a tested Italian queen? A tested, or breeding queen should be a bright yellow. Every drone must have 4 yellow bands, and you cannot discern any varying in the color. The workers must have 3 yellow bands, with light gray on 2 bands. The under part of the abdomen should be bright yellow to the tip. Now let us test this queen. If she is free from any black blood, the drones from every young queen reared from her eggs will have the same number of bands as the mother-queen. Every drone is marked alike. No person can see any difference in the drones. You must trace the pure blood from the drone progeny. Where the drone progeny varies in its markings it is a sure sign of black blood."

Now, it will be noticed that "Subscriber" starts out by asking "What is a tested Italian queen?" which leads us to infer that he is talking about *Italian* bees. Therefore the first question that comes to us, What is an *Italian* bee? This question can have only the one answer; "A bee which descended from parents reared in *Italy*, and from that part called 'Liguria,' where they were first found by Spinola, and named by him as *Apis Ligustica*." (See page 293 of "Langstroth on the Honey-Bee," as revised by Dadant.)

Now, do the bees which come from Liguria, Italy, correspond with the description given by "Subscriber?" By no means. In fact they are almost as far from it as daylight is from darkness. Queens imported direct from Italy vary in color all the way from being nearly or quite as dark as the German or black queens, to those approaching some of our best golden queens as to color; while the workers from many of these queens are so dark that they have to be placed upon a window after being filled with

honey, in order to discern that they have any yellow (?) bands at all. Talk about pure Italian worker-bees having the under part of the abdomen "bright yellow to the tip!" As far as I could ever see there was no difference as to the color on the underside of the abdomen of workers from an imported Italian queen, from that on the underside of the abdomen of workers from a black queen. The color on the underside of both varies but little from a very dark brown.

But I do note that when we are to decide as to the purity of the Italian bees we have, the *drones* are to be what we are to look at as to their markings. "Subscriber" says: "Every drone must have four yellow bands, and you cannot discern any varying in color."

Every drone is marked alike. No person can see any difference in the drones. You must trace the pure blood from the drone progeny, not the worker progeny. Where the drone progeny varies in its markings it is a sure sign of black blood." This certainly is a *new* test for Italian purity to us older readers who date back to where the first Italian bees came to this country. The drones from those original importations were so nearly like the drones from a black queen that it was often like a "Chinese puzzle" to tell "which from t'other." Talk about drones from an imported queen having four yellow bands! Not a drone had four bands of any kind on them. The best show only a leather or chestnut color in spots or splashes, varying as much as to their markings as did the sheep that Jacob was to have from his father-in-law, Laban, in old Bible times.

Paragraph 555 in "Dadant's Revised Langstroth" reads thus, where speaking about Italian bees: "The drones and the queens are very irregular in markings, some being of a very bright yellow color, others almost as dark as drones or queens of common bees." And this should be the best of authority, as the Dadants have probably imported more Italian queens into this country than any others.

Another large importer is the A. I. Root Company. Listen to what they say regarding this matter: "The drones and queens from queens obtained direct from Italy, vary greatly in their markings." ("A B C of Bee Culture," page 222.)

And I might go on and give authority after authority, which perfectly agrees with both Dadant and Root in this matter.

No! No! There is no such thing as perfect markings with pure Italian drones or queens as they come direct

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from Italy. And the bees that come from Italy are the only origin for *pure Italian* bees. Consequently "Subscriber" must be mistaken in what he gave us in the American Bee Journal as to "what is a tested Italian queen." And it was necessary that a few words be said on this matter, else all beginners who read "Subscriber's" account of what a pure Italian queen should produce, would be disappointed in the queens they bought, and condemn queen-breeders as frauds for sending out impure stock.

Of course it is understood by the older readers that our American queen-breeders, or some of them at least, have been breeding toward the yellow side of importations, until we have in this country at this date, what are known as "golden Italians," some of which will conform pretty well to the description given by "Subscriber," but these bees are no more pure, if as much so, as are those that are a dark leather color, adhering more perfectly in breeding to conform with such bees as are gotten from our many importations.

Now, I wish to call attention to "Subscriber's" statement that "Where the drone progeny varies in its markings it is a sure sign of black blood." Here he is mistaken as elsewhere, for let the best golden queen mate with a drone from an imported or *pure Italian* queen, and her young queens will give drones varying almost, if not quite as much in color, as would be if said queen had mated with a black drone. I have little doubt but what the queen-breeder from whom he obtained his queens was so near some other apiary having imported or leather-colored stock in it, that part of the queens he received mated with those imported drones from the leather-colored branch of the Italian bee. And if this were so, then he could have no reason to talk about "mongrels," for each branch of these Italian bees is as pure as the other.

This color-matter has mystified and bewitched many, and a little explanation of it will help breeders and customers to have a little more charity for each other.

Borodino, N. Y.

No. 2—Feeding and Feeders Various Kinds

BY C. P. DADANT.

We will divide bee-feeders into four classes: Outside feeders, bottom feeders, body feeders, and top feeders.

The most elementary way of feeding bees is to put the feed outside—anywhere—and attract the bees to it. Some hold that this is the best and only method to feed bees as a stimulant to breeding, because it is the only feeding that resembles a honey crop, and in which they must take wing in search of the food. Troughs put out in the sun, jars inverted over a dish and filled with liquid food, and also combs of honey have been fed in this way. Years ago a European clergyman, the Rev. Father Babaz, devised an outdoor feeder which he called "the bee-keeper's cellar" be-

cause he locates it in the doorway of a cellar, and which he proposed to use to supply the bees with different sorts of food from which they were to produce honey. Such cranks have been met with, from time to time, who thought that bees could transform any sort of sweet into good honey, and who thus imagined that they had found an infallible method of getting rich. But they soon find out that there is no royal road to wealth, even by feeding bees.

I think that the only advantage of the method of outdoor feeding is the one stated above, that it resembles a honey crop more than any method of indoor feeding, as far as the bee's imagination may be concerned, and perhaps leads it to more activity. But there are several very evident drawbacks, not the least of which is the probability that when you are feeding your bees in this way, you run a very great chance of also feeding any bees that may have their home in the neighborhood, sometimes even as far as a mile or two from your apiary.

Of course, you can bait your own bees, by presenting the food to a few bees, and while they are sipping it carry them to the spot where the food is kept. In this way, you may give such colonies as you wish to feed the advantage over the others. But, when there is any feeding going on out-of-doors, the bees make more or less noise in carrying it back and forth, the other bees which notice it begin to roam about and never stop their search until they have found the spot, to which they are easily led by the flight of the others. Not only is it possible that you may feed your neighbor's bees in this way—fully as much, and to the detriment of your own bees—but you will also feed unwillingly some of your own colonies that may not need it at all.

As a rule, the colonies which are most in the need of food are the weak ones. In outdoor feeding you will surely feed the strongest as well as the weakest, because the strong colonies have bees out early and late, and in greater numbers than the weak. If the feeding spot is not of great extent, it is quite possible that one or two of your best colonies will go there in such numbers that they will monopolize the feeder, by driving the other bees almost entirely away, or at least may make it difficult for the latter to get their share by fighting them when they alight on the feeder. In any case, it is out of the question for you to control the feeding. Still, this method may be pursued on a small scale without bad results.

In the month of August, 1885, I paid Mr. Langstroth a visit, and had the pleasure of witnessing the feeding, out-of-doors, of 3 or 4 weak colonies which he desired to stimulate to breeding. He had the feed—only 2 or 3 spoonfuls of sugar syrup—in saucers with a few blades of grass over the top, so the bees would not drown in the liquid. The feeding was done about sunset, when the other colonies were quiet. Each of these weak colonies had been fed for some days previous, at the same hour, and they were expecting it, for several bees were flying about in the grass, in front of the hives. As soon as

the food arrived, they went to work on it, and Mr. Langstroth, the next morning called my attention to the fact that those colonies were entirely quiet. They knew the hour of feeding, and expected the supply each day at the same hour and in the same spot.

When bees are short of pollen, in early spring, they may be given flour—either rye or wheat—in this way, and they will come from day to day until pollen is found in the blossoms. There is no objection whatever to feeding the flour out-of-doors. In fact, we have never been able to have it accepted by the bees in any other way, and the supply of flour thus furnished is so inexpensive that we need not begrudge our neighbor's bees a portion of it.

There is no doubt that feeding, when continued too regularly, will render less service than if intermittent, because the bees—some of them, at least—will become used to it, and will not even look elsewhere for food. It is the same in the case of flour as a substitute for pollen. You will see bees still coming to the flour, when the greater number have deserted it and are finding pollen in the blossoms, but the number of the flour-gatherers decreases every day, and whether you feed flour or honey, the interruption of a single day in the feeding will send the laziest ones to the fields. It can hardly be called laziness, but they get into a habit from which you must break them after having nursed it, when you find that they no longer need the help.

Hamilton, Ill.

No. 1—Things to Do, and Why

Management in Spring—Clipping—Bur-Combs—Stores, Etc.

BY R. C. AIKIN.

We are prone to think our way is the best and the only right one. Some incline to the opinion that the hive is the thing that will give results, with management secondary. Others lay much stress on the strain or race of bees, age of queen, locality, and many other things.

Yes, I have hobbies, too—hives and methods peculiar to myself; but it is not my intention to tell you that my way is the only one, or the right way; my purpose is to tell of things to do, and the *why* of doing; tell you of principles, relation of factors, combinations that will produce results. I cannot tell you that March is the time to do this or that; latitude, altitude, temperature as affected by moisture and in its high or low degrees and rapid or slow changes; the time of year, whether the flow be slow or fast or intermittent, etc., and a great host of things that cause the problem to change—I must deal with the subject in such a way as to lead the reader to a knowledge of factors and their relation, then he must use reason and judgment, and do this or that when the doing of it will produce the result desired.

I remember reading years ago a little rhyme or verse—its wording has

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gone from me these many years; the substance of it was that if water and grease were put together there was war, and no amount of coaxing would bring peace or union, but just add some potash—immediately the whole became one mass—soap. That is about the way things go in a bee-hive; some things will not mix at all, with all the coaxing and persuasion the apiarist can bring to bear; put in the right elements or factors and all is peace and prosperity.

Read a former article which I wrote for these columns about cell-building, wax-secretion, etc., and let it be a prelude to these following articles; it will save me some repetitions. I do not know all about bees, hives and nectar-secretion, nor have I yet met all the conditions and factors that enter into this complex business known as bee-culture. I am just one of the many, and will try to tell what appears to me to be the truth, and you are to put with this what you know, and arrange the various blocks of wisdom and knowledge into workable form or combination.

We may learn many things, however, from a fool; we may have an unlimited store of knowledge and yet be without wisdom—a fool. The man is wise who can properly apply his knowledge. My desire is to add to the fund of knowledge of many readers.

SOME THINGS TO DO IN SPRING.

There is much that can be done in spring that will aid in the work that must be done later when time is very valuable. About the very first thing, where bees winter on the summer stands, is to look up all colonies that have died, and remove from the yard the hives that may have stores in them; if left to be robbed it stirs up the entire yard and may cause much annoyance, as causing weaker colonies to be robbed, or the bees to be cross and sting people if in exposed locations, or where there may be people passing near. Gather in all such hives.

Not so very long ago I read a dispute—I think it was between R. L. Taylor, and probably Mr. Doolittle—about when or what time bees began breeding in the spring—or winter. I thought at the time the dispute a foolish one as location and several things had to do with that action on the part of any colony. I do not profess to know all about this matter, but about 30 years ago I read in "Kretschmer's Bee-Keeper's Guide" that usually in the latitude, say of Iowa, or similar climate, that it was not uncommon to find normal colonies breeding a little in the heart of the cluster in January, the amount increasing as the season advanced and the colony grew stronger; and I think he said most of them should have brood by February. I made examinations in those days, in southwest Iowa, and found just as Mr. K. had described—a small patch of sealed brood in January; then in a climate in which bees seldom got out of their hives in winter, and where the first pollen was gathered about March 1st, usually from soft maple, there is rarely very little flying before that date. Well, since those days, as the years went by, I have seen many colonies with

brood in the month of January, even hatching bees.

This is Feb. 14, and today I shifted a colony from one hive to another, comb by comb, and there was sealed brood in 2 combs with a few bees hatching; I should judge there was 50 to 75 square inches of sealed brood in the combs, and I did not look to see how many more of eggs and larvæ. About the first of this month I saw almost as much brood in another colony in a different yard. Within the past 2 weeks I have seen brood in several colonies.

STRONG COLONIES.

If you will examine you will find that it is the colonies strong in bees and with plenty of stores that are breeding freely so early. Many weak colonies have not yet started any brood; others are just starting. In this climate where there is much sunshine and a minimum of cold winds the strong, direct and undimmed sun rays so warm the hives and atmosphere that bees fly freely. I should guess that with average weather, as we have it here, they will fly more or less half the days of February and March. Last night the thermometer was down to 15 or lower; there has not been a night so far this month that it did not freeze, but in mid-day it would be from 40 to 60, and March is likely to be much the same, only a little warmer.

Now here is what I wish to teach: With bees flying so much they rapidly decrease in numbers, especially by March. That colony I transferred today that showed so much brood I count as safely wintered, the bees hatching now, and that within the next few days will be sufficient to keep up the forces and maintain heat for such brood as will be reared from this on, and which will be required to do spring foraging. The weaker colonies that are just starting brood will be so few in numbers by early March that it will be almost impossible for them to rear brood at all. For such length of winter as may be found in Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, and similar latitude and conditions, here is what I consider a necessity to safe wintering:

First there must be enough bees in the hive in the fall to make a large cluster, such as will usually occupy about 2-3 of the spaces in a 10-frame hive, and these bees in their prime of life; such will have enough bees in January and February, to start and mature brood which furnishes the life and strength of the colony to withstand the vicissitudes of spring life. To have such colonies the one thing above all others that will get this condition—other conditions being normal—is a large brood-nest, and this brood-nest so arranged or provided that the queen is not hampered in her breeding by being crowded with honey. A full discussion of this will come in its proper place; fall is the time to make the colony that will be strong in the spring.

We have weak and strong colonies in the spring as well as at other seasons—that is, in comparison. The poor weaklings in late winter and early spring—it is pitiable to see them struggling to mature enough brood to save

the life of the colony; but pity is about all we can do for them; we sigh and hope for steady warm weather until they get on their feet—that is grow strong. If a man has but a few colonies, and can put these weaklings into some warm place where they will never have to endure cold—say in a temperature that would almost mature the brood,—such colonies may become some of the very best in the coming harvest. Do not condemn these queens when their only fault may be that their bees were such good honey-gatherers that they filled up the combs in the fall to the exclusion of the brood they would have put there, which in turn would have been the making of a strong colony in the spring. Very many queens and colonies die in winter and spring, victims of environment.

CLIPPING QUEENS.

I will not ask you to consider me authority on this subject. However, I have clipped for about 30 years—of course, I have always had unclipped queens in more or less numbers. I have just stopped to make a mental calculation, and I think it a very conservative estimate to say I have clipped 5000 queens, and I doubt if 10,000 would cover it. I have been over 30 years at it, and some years I clipped several hundred.

Some think it causes supersedure, but I do not. I do not think it makes one iota of difference about superseding, simply the fact of a wing being off. The clipper may so frighten a queen, or by some other way make things go wrong and cause a queen to be killed, then, of course, another one is reared, but that is not supersedure. For years I have used the fact of clipped queens to determine their age, together with the record, and, besides, I have been such a crank to open and manipulate colonies that I have had almost unlimited opportunity to discover if the clipped queens were sooner superseded but I have never been able to discover that they were. Very many queens are superseded unbeknown to the apiarist who does not clip and does not make frequent examinations of the colony.

Well-bred queens should be good for 3 full and vigorous seasons of laying, some for the fourth, but some for only 2 seasons. It is scarcely safe to trust a queen after she has produced rousing colonies for two harvests, yet I do trust many of them for the third, but I do it after judging of them after many years of observation. I do not believe I can tell you how to judge if she is capable for a third active season; you will have to get that by observation and practice.

So I clip for two purposes, perhaps the main reason being to keep them from going off with a swarm, if I should be a little late in getting to work the colony. Then I rarely ever allow a swarm hived, either a natural or forced one, without clipping the queen to prevent loss by absconding. When a swarm is hived, if the queen was clipped the previous year, she gets this record: "6—20, S. hived—o. q." If she has not been previously clipped, or if a past season's queen, but recently

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clipped, the record is "6-15 s. hived, clipped." The first two numbers of course are the month and day; the first entry for the colony for that season should be preceded by the year date.

I have given you the main reasons why I clip; now I will tell you when. I do this in the spring whenever I can get sight of the queen. In April or May (or whenever in your locality you can safely handle the bees previous to the honey-flow, and before they get very strong) go through every colony and trim off bur-combs and otherwise slick up things so that the combs will handle very freely without catching and scraping. Every bur-comb and brace-comb should be removed, and this done in the early season before there are many bees to be in the way. Now when doing this work, watch for the queen, and, when found, if her wing is already clipped enter the fact on the record as "o. q." If the colony record shows two consecutive seasons "o. q." she is ready to be put out of commission after that season's crop of bees for the harvest has

been produced, unless she shows unusual vitality, when she may wait for the third "o. q." but lots of them will not be found for the third one, or, if so, will disgust the owner by failing just when he can least afford to have the failure. But do not hunt too long; if not found with reasonable effort or disturbance wait until the next overhauling, when the bur-combs being out of the way, and combs handle so slick and easy, you can locate her without trouble.

For clipping I carry a little pair of scissors in my vest-pocket; they are about as long as my finger, and, when I locate the queen, out comes those scissors, and they follow her until I get a blade under a wing, when off it goes. I don't cut one leg in many hundreds of queens; I think I have never clipped but one leg. I never attempt to catch the queen to clip, except in rare cases, as in swarms, or when she is frightened so I cannot follow her with scissors. Many never are aware when clipped. Loveland, Colo.

Foul Brood Inspection

At the San Antonio Inspector's meeting, J. M. Rankin said:

"Bee-inspectors are born, not made. It is an easy matter to learn to detect the disease and to effect a cure. Any man of ordinary intelligence can do this, but it is only a small part of bee-inspection. The difficult part lies in handling the bee-keeper, and, without antagonizing him, get him to comply with the law because he sees the advantage it brings him in doing so."

This is true, indeed, and those who have had experience in inspection work well know the difficult parts that had to be "worked" at some time or another. It is, indeed, a difficult task to approach a man who refuses to have his bees inspected, and tact and patience are necessary in handling cases of this kind.

There are bee-keepers, and other bee-keepers, and while some of them are ever ready to assist in the inspection of their apiaries, others can be so stubborn as to make it quite disagreeable for the inspector. It is amusing to me sometimes to think of some of the "scrapes" experienced while inspecting apiaries, and, although in some instances the situations seemed of a very serious nature at the time, yet it may not have been so bad in reality. However, to receive "notes of warning" like those here given, while inspecting in certain districts, would in all likelihood be heeded somewhat by any inspector. Here is one:

MR. FOUL BROOD INSPECTOR:—I heard you were inspecting the bees of our neighborhood, and am sending you this note of warning to inform you that I will not have my bees inspected, and any trespassers will be properly dealt with if a shot-gun has to be resorted to. Respectfully,

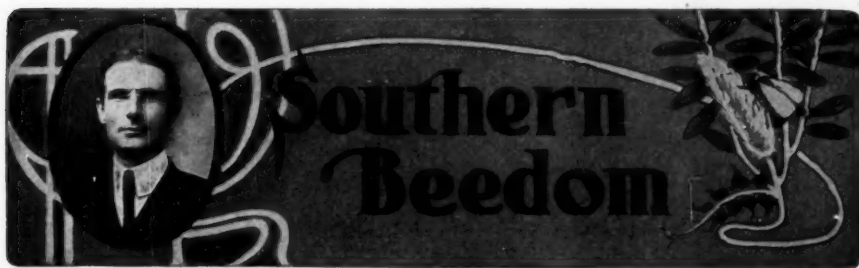
On another occasion the leading newspaper of the town had the following in one of its columns the next day after arriving on a trip of inspection:

A NOTE OF WARNING.

We, the undersigned bee-keepers, having learned that the bees of this section are to be inspected, will make it hot for any foul brood or other inspectors, or would-be and assistant inspectors, trespassing on our premises or bee-yards. (SEVERAL NAMES.)

Such things might have seemed ridiculous to inspectors of some of the other States, but when it is remembered that this happened in "the wild and woolly west" of Texas, it may not seem that way. Of course, ignorance on the part of these men, who were honest in their opinions otherwise, caused them to take such steps. This was made manifest in each case after "the inspector" called around and approached them with a broad smile and a hearty "How do you do," just as if meeting an old friend; and as if without any knowledge whatever about the "notes of warning" received.

What an inspector should strive to do in the majority of the "hard cases," is to "bluff right," and overtake the victim by surprise. Have no recollection of the "notes of warning," and he will think you failed to get them before you came. Then talk weather, crops, market prices, and the latest news, and show an interest in "every-



Conducted by LOUIS H. SCHOLL, New Braunsfels, Tex.

Something in Favor of Black Bees

On page 106, it says that "the blacks are inferior." I agree that they are inferior to Italians in most respects, but not in all.

The German, or black, bees have been our honey-gatherers for over a century, and it is time that we were finding out their merits, if they have any, and they surely have. I say that they have a place in apiculture that the Italians can never fill with the same amount of labor or capital. In the production of a nice article of comb honey they can not be excelled. Also, they can easily be brought up to a non-swarmer point and a large comb-honey business operated with but little labor or expense.

It also says, "If, then, an American editor be asked by a beginner as to which is the better bee, he answers, 'The Italian.'" This is true, but it may not be the best bee for the beginner. If he lives in a location where there are no blacks the Italians are the best for him, perhaps; but if his Italian queens are exposed to black drones, they are the worst for him, for their crosses with blacks are furious stingers, and nothing but a veteran bee-keeper, or one toughened to stings, can stand them. It is widely circulated that the Italians are by far the gentlest bees, but we have found this true:

There is many a bee-keeper who makes a start in bee-keeping, and, not content with the strain he or his neighbors have, buys some bees of another strain, introduces or sets them down with his others, believing it is the best thing for him from what he has read or heard. Soon his apiary is "fired up," and he is, too, and soon is gone "where the woodbine twineth," so far as bee-keeping is concerned. This has been the case hundreds of times here in the South, and, to some extent, is the cause of the bee and honey industry being as it is here.

There are many bee-keepers who regret that they ever mixed their bees; and, beginners, if your neighbors keep Italians, you start with them; or if your neighbors keep blacks, you start with them until you have mastered enough about bees to keep your stock pure. If your neighbors have hybrids or a mixed race of bees, better start up bee-keeping in some other location, or stand the stings.

I advocate pure stock for the beginner, whatever it may be, or wherever it may be found.

I operate Italians, blacks, and Caucasians for honey, and give credit where it is due. J. J. WILDER.
Crisp Co., Ga., March 9.

I would not do without the American Bee Journal for ten times its cost.—F. L. DAY, of Minnesota.

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thing on the place"—his stock is fine, and the cattle, hogs—even the chickens, if the bee-keeper be a farmer also.

Ask for a drink of water, and tell him how you used to be on the farm at one time or another, and by this time, if he has not already invited you to stay for dinner with him, there is your opportunity to ask him something about his honey-prospects and *his bees*. Nine times, if not ten times, out of ten you will gain your point. Most likely dinner will be ready by this time, and it will be proposed by the bee-keeper, of course, that "we'll have dinner first, and then we might take a look at my

apiary." Then, of course, he will show you the bees, while "the Mr. Inspector, who got the 'note of warning,' does the rest." See?

It must be remembered, however, that not all cases can be "handled" alike, and one manner of approaching a bee-keeper who does not want the inspector on his place, may succeed with one and not with another. If possible, study your subject, and then plan your "attack" accordingly; and if the plans are the right ones, the battle is easily won.

Such is the more difficult part of bee-inspection.

loads of pollen, filling the combs with honey and humming as if it were spring.

Two weeks ago, while standing under an elm-tree, I thought there must be a swarm on an upper limb, but there were bees about all the elms, and I discovered that they were in bloom. The prairie is bright with flowers, and my bees have given me more honey than ever before—such beautiful amber-colored honey, all nicely capped.

Many times I feared my pets would have to be given up, as my husband (who is in poor health, and for whose benefit we moved to the country, he giving up his practise as physician) would get so nervous every time I went near the hives; but little by little he overcame his fear when he found I did not get stung; and this spring he was so interested in them himself that he helped me a great deal. I was delighted, for this year I have been able to work without him begging me to "come away."

RICH BOBINET BEE-VEIL.

I wonder if any of the bee-keepers have tried the rice bobinet for veils. It is so much stiffer than other kinds, and stays stiff. After making the veil with an elastic band for the hat, and one in the lower hem, I stitch about 6 inches of broad elastic on the latter at the back. Opposite the underarm it has a loop at the end of tape. After drawing the broad elastic forward, the loop is slipped over a button stitched on the front lower hem. It is so easy to fix, and the veil is held in place.

MRS. A. E. ST. LEGER.

It is a turning of the tables as compared with the usual way, to have one of the lords of creation become interested in bee-keeping so as to play "second fiddle" to one of the sisters. Mrs. St. Leger is to be congratulated, and it is to be hoped that bee-keeping may prove so favorable to her husband's health that he may become an equal partner.

Mrs. St. Leger's plan of making a veil seems to be good. The favored bee-veil in this locality is made after this fashion:

One end of the veil is sewed firmly to the outer brim of the hat (of course, an elastic to slip over the hat may be used if preferred); this keeps the veil smooth, avoiding wrinkles in front of the face. An elastic cord is run in the lower hem. A safety-pin is caught through the hem in the front, taking in the elastic cord. This is always left hanging in the veil, then when hat and veil are on, all that is needed is to pull the elastic down until taut—not only taut, but stretched until *very tight*—and then to fasten the safety-pin to keep it so. If a rigid cord were used instead of an elastic, when the body was bent it would become slack and allow bees to pass under, but if the elastic is drawn down *tight enough* no bee can get under, no matter what change is made in the position of the body. Nothing can be simpler as a fastening, and it is perfectly safe. Try it.

Bee-Song Souvenir Postal Cards.—We have issued in colors, 3 bee-song postal cards for bee-keepers, each card having one of the following songs, about $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ in size, also with illustrated heading on each card: "Buckwheat Cakes and Honey," "The Bee-Keeper's Lullaby," and the "The Humming of the Bees." The first two cards have small pictures of the authors of the words and music. This makes 4 souvenir postal cards we have now issued for the use of bee-keepers, the first being the "Honey-Bear" card. Prices, by mail, are as follows: Sample cards, 3 cents each; 7 for 20 cents, or 10 for 25 cents.



Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

A Sister's Experience in Folding Sections

DEAR MISS WILSON:—One day I noticed an invitation to bee-keeping sisters to "rise in meetin'" and tell their experiences. So I thought I would begin mine at the beginning, and if you consider me at all interesting, I will tell you several things that happened. I can not give any learned or scientific papers on "Why is a bee?" but for plain, every-day facts, I can tell a few.

The way I became interested in bees was one day papa said, "I need section-boxes very much, and I don't see how I will find the time to make them." I said, "I'll make 'em." Papa thought it over, and finally concluded I might. So he showed me just how to proceed.

The boxes were in two pieces, and I laid quite a bunch across a pan, and poured hot water into the grooves with a spoon, always having one bunch soaking while I made up those previously soaked. Picking up a piece I took hold of both ends and carefully bent it into shape, holding it with my left hand. I laid the short piece into place, and with a light blow from a tack-hammer, it slipped into the notches on one end. Then I fixed the other end. Of course, it sometimes happened that it did not work smoothly, but I got along very nicely, so papa offered me 10 cents per hundred for all I would make. He generally told me several days in advance how many to make.

Well, one day I wanted some extra money, and I decided to earn it by making boxes. There being no one at home, I pitched in. I took my materials on the rear porch, which, by the way, was not large. I worked faithfully, and when mamma came home I had the porch piled so full of boxes she could not get indoors. Of course, she made me stop and carry them to the

basement where papa had his workshop. There were something like 700 made up, so I piled them up on the work-bench, putting what was left in wash-tubs and anything else that would hold them. When papa came home and saw the mess, he said the market was overstocked, likewise his work-bench; and not only was the price cut in half, but I must work overtime and clear off his bench, so he could fix supers to put the boxes in.

I filled everything I could find with boxes, and thought I was done with them, but, oh dear! I had completely forgotten wash-day, so the next day I moved those boxes again, but this time I *strung* them, putting 50 or more on each cord, and hung the cord over nails driven in the joists. Yes, and every time any one went to the cellar for anything, he or she was sure to "butt into" those boxes, and from the dark and still depths would come something that sounded suspiciously like "confound it," or "doggone it."

That was the beginning of my bee-business, and I have never been out of it since. Some time, perhaps, I'll tell you how I *used* to hive swarms.

SISTER ESPERANZA.

I think your papa was very generous to give you 10 cents per hundred for making boxes—yes, or half that price. Would it not be economy to adopt the one-piece sections and get a machine to make them?

Let us hear from you again.

A Texas Sister Wins Success—Bee-Veils

In the American Bee-Keeper Mrs. A. E. St. Leger, of Wooster, Tex., says, under date of Oct. 18, 1906:

By this time, I suspect, many colonies have gone into winter quarters in the North, while here the bees are working, carrying in big

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Conducted by J. L. BYER, Markham, Ont.

Pollen from Clover

See here, Mr. Hasty, you are (page 152) altogether too severe on the author of those pretty verses on page 29. While he is accused of indulging in too much "poetic license" (if I dare to use the phrase), I would say that you are indulging in considerable "prosaic license," in making the assertions you do. Here in Ontario, not a few, but fully 50 percent of the bees, in some seasons, gather pollen from clover. Last year fully more than that number would have pollen when they came to the hives. True, this is not a good sign that the clover is yielding much honey, but that does not change the situation any.

As to bees not dying "except by violence" with pollen on their legs," why, dozens of times I have noticed bees with small pellets of pollen crawling aimlessly around among the blossoms, and often found others in a position as described by the writer of the verses in question—

"Under a large head o'er hanging
A little dead bee I found."

Then, again, it is not said that the pollen is "golden" in color—

"Full were her bags with the gold,"

can mean in figurative language, honey; or the term "gold" can be used as signifying the value of the pollen, if we choose to couple it with the latter commodity.

Please, Mr. Hasty, put on your thinking cap, and see if you do not recollect ever seeing a dead bee in the clover having pollen attached to it.

Making One's Own Hives

While I am at it, I want to mention something in which I do agree with Mr. Hasty more heartily. On page 132 he refers to the habit of some bee-keepers (the habit is not confined to the bee-keeping fraternity, either) who vote all others who can not see as they do, or make a success with plans advocated and put into practise by themselves, as being stupid or ignorant. A case in point:

Not long ago certain men were discussing factory vs. home-made hives. One writer claimed that all bee-keepers were not capable of making their own hives; whereupon the other retorted with language in effect, that such people should not keep bees. I happen to be one who would come under the ban,

and yet, even if it is the case, as I often jokingly assert, that I can not nail two boards together true, I would ask whose business is it, anyway, if I choose to keep bees for a living, and at the same time refrain from doing anything that would be a menace to the industry?

Some people are constantly fretting and bewailing the shortcomings of other poor mortals, when, the chances are, if they looked closely enough for defects in their own make-up, they would find work enough to engage their present attention without going to the trouble of putting strictures on others and saying, "Do as I do, or else get out of the business."

Why Does Honey Granulate?

There is room yet for scientific work towards determining just why honey granulates so quickly sometimes, and at other times can not be induced to granulate at all. Some 7 years ago we had a tank of 500 pounds of honey, that was being kept for home use. It was kept in a small building, single-boarded, and no protection was given whatever towards keeping out the cold.

As it showed no signs of granulating during the fall months, through pressure of other work the matter was neglected till cold weather. But we didn't use much of that honey that winter, for the simple reason that it could not be gotten out of the tank during the cold weather. It would stick and hang to a spoon or other implement just like the thickest of taffy, and it was worth all you could get to pay for the work.

When spring came it would run slowly from the tap, but it never offered to granulate, although some of it was not used for nearly two years.

That same year Mr. D. W. Heise, of Bethesda, Ont., had a 600-pound tank of clover honey that acted very peculiarly. During October the lower half of the honey in the tank granulated solid, but the rest remained liquid, and as clear as crystal. Samples were sent to Prof. Shutt, of Ottawa, for analysis, and he reported that the dextrose and levulose had separated. Both the granulated and liquid samples were of good body and splendid flavor, the liquid portion being especially mild, resembling alfalfa honey a great deal. Only a few days ago I met Mr. Heise, and he reports that he has some of that honey yet, and to date there have been no signs of granulation.

While I do not know why some honey granulates and some does not, yet I do know that all the honey I have ever seen that *did not* granulate has invariably been well ripened on the hive, and has always been honey of the very best quality.

While granulation no doubt is, as claimed, a proof of purity, yet it is well to be suspicious of honey that granulates very early in the season. Of course, there are exceptions, but, as a rule, you will find that if clover or basswood honey granulates quite early, said honey is pretty sure to have been extracted in an unripe condition.



The "Old Reliable" as seen through New and Unreliable Glasses,
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B. Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

POLLEN—BEES AND FRUIT.

On pages 109 and 110, C. P. Dadant has an excellent article on pollen, bees and fruit. As I once spent a good deal of time examining different sorts of pollen with the microscope, I'll venture to "hold up" one of his statements about pollen. The non-microscopic reader would infer that *all* pollen-grain were shaped like little orange slices. There is a very great variety in the shapes. Also, there is a great range of sizes. The sphere with rough surface is not even the commonest form. The shape of a grain of wheat (with crease down

one side all natural as life) turned up oftenest in my observations. High power of microscope may be used to make out markings and details; but mere general outlines require but small power. In fact, my mind is (although my memory may be giving me away on that) that sharp eyes without the glass can faintly make out hollyhock and tiger-lily pollens. These, and a few others, are in the Jumbo class for size. Hollyhock is a perfect shape, yellow, and covered thickly with stubbed spurs or straight thorns. Tiger-lily is kidney-like both in shape

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and color. The very irregular shape of raisins just dug out of a pressed cake of raisins is often met; but I think that most of these, with time and warmth and moisture, will expand into some definite shape.

And Mr. D. is hardly at his best when he intimates that a scoopfull of bees made to hang on a bunch of grapes is any fair representative of a cluster that forms there themselves, knowing what they are after. (He says "any of my readers can try this.") Only a few times in a dozen years is there—for the most of us—a chance to try any such thing.

TESTING THERMOMETERS.

Tell "Wisconsin" to test his wandering thermometers. Put a wash-dish of water out in the cold till it freezes over lightly. (Don't trust water with more or less ice floating in it.) Put in your thermometers, and quite possibly one of the lot will prove to be right—reading 32 degrees, or nearly that. If not, choose the most convenient one and note how many degrees wrong it is. Say it reads 29 degrees when it ought to read 32 degrees. As the further aberration in the course of 13 degrees can not be very large, assume that it will read 42 degrees when it ought to read 45 degrees. I take it that careless workmen at marking thermometers let their freezing water get too warm and their boiling water too cold. Also, I guess they twist the tops when not hot enough; so no real sealing takes place. The result of this last is that the fluid in the tube slowly evaporates out; and the thermometer comes after a while to read much too low. Page 115.

THOSE WINTER DRONES.

F. Dundas Todd does very well for a beginner in trying to account for his winter drones. I'll add the guess that the bees were queenless when the drones were reared. Possibly the queen laid a few eggs and then died off. Thereupon the bees developed the eggs for what they were worth, drone-eggs to drones, and if there were any worker-eggs, tried to rear a queen from one. Page 117.

A HIVE-RIFLING BEAR THAT WAS RIFLED

Bully for the bear! He lies in state amid the evidences of his prowess, and gives us the visible evidence of his bigness. He is a Samson resting his head on the ruins he has made. What a pity "Teddy" could not have been presented with a chance to kill such a whopper! Five rifles bear mute testimony to the force considered appropriate to send against him. Page 121.

T-SUPER DISCUSSION.

Mr. Greiner's earnest hit-him-again forinist the T-super is sufficient to account for a smile or two. His charity is great—great enough to think the propolis of Marengo is greasy in its nature—not sticky like the rest of us have to agonize with. It slips right off when it sees Miss Wilson press her teeth together and go for it! And 500

a day, more or less, will satisfy Mr. Greiner as a day's scraping. (There, that gives me some sort of a sight.)

And it seems from a closing remark of his that there are among us tontinkers of the 33d degree that try to press honey into shape when somewhat out of square. Don't? Well, if advice has any impression on that sort of chaps, I'll say don't, also. Page 127.

FIRST APIARY IN THE SOUTH.

So a "claim is filed" for the honor of first apiary in the far South. Place on the Savannah River; time a little over a hundred years ago; and keeper the elder Wilder. Very good till somebody can ante-date it. The fact that he could hear of no bees, and therefore

sent across the ocean for some—that fact weighs much heavier for those early days than it would now. Now we hardly know what our next neighbor has, or has not. That Indian who had never seen bees before, very likely thought the hive was a contrivance of the white man's to defend his premises in his absence. Page 129.

IS THERE HONESTY AMONG BEES?

It sounds nice to say "honest bee"—who wouldn't increase the size of his rose by suppressing the buds of other people's roses—but how about the accuracy and truth of it, dear Boss? In hot weather with no honey-flow, and lots of idle bees out, whoever saw any signs of honesty among them?



Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal, or to
Dr. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.
Dr. Miller does not answer Questions by mail.

Some Varieties of Bees

Describe the Golden, Carniolan, and Caucasian bees. Also, which is the best variety? What was the origin of the Golden and the Carniolans?

ANSWER.—The standard Italian bee has 3 yellow bands. In this country these bands have been increased by selection to 5, and such bees are called "Goldens." Carniolans are brought from Carniola in Austria. At a hasty glance they might be taken for black bees, but have a brighter look because they have a whitish plumage on the edges of the abdominal segments. Caucasians have somewhat the look of Carniolans or blacks. Dr. D. E. Lyon says: "The bands which, in my strain of Caucasians are so distinct, are of the pronounced light gray, which, with the slight shade of orange on the abdomen, make it easy to tell these bees from the blacks." Prof. Frank Benton says: "The dark color is of a peculiar dull leaden gray, and gives the bees a very ringed appearance. You have doubtless noticed Carniolans or blacks which have fallen into water-troughs, crept out, and become partially dried. These might be taken to resemble in color the Caucasian workers, as you will notice that the dark rings around the body show more distinctly when the fuzz is dampened."

There are advocates for each, and it would be hard to say which of the 3 is best. What might be best for one might not always be best for another. The majority of bee-keepers probably prefer Italians to any of the others.

Doubled Colonies—Moving Bees—Queen-Excluders, Etc.

1. I have 8 colonies. I doubled up late last fall and failed to break the comb in the upper hive so that the bees could carry the honey to the lower hive. So I set one on top of the other. They are in 8 frame hives. I wintered them in a house 6x10 feet in size, 2 feet between walls, with sawdust between the

walls, and with double doors. I prefer to confine them to the lower hive, or will the queen lay in both hives?

2. What do you call "shook swarming"?

3. I have 12 colonies 2 miles distant at a neighbor's. When will be the best time to move them—before snow goes off, or should I wait until willow blossoms?

4. Will it pay me to get an extractor for 20 colonies?

5. I want to run more for extracted honey. How many bee-escapes will I have to have?

6. Are not queen-excluders a hindrance to bees, or will I have to get some excluders? If so, how many?

7. What is the "Dongolian" bee? Is it a good honey-gatherer? I have the Italian.

I am in a good location. It is timber country. Clover does well here, also alfalfa, alsike, and white clover. MINNESOTA.

ANSWERS.—1. If you merely set one hive on the other, you may find the bees all in the lower story, or you may find them all in the upper story, and it is possible that you may find the 2 colonies still separate, each one in its own story. If strong enough, the queen will lay in both stories. If you want to confine the queen to the lower story, you must use an excluder, first finding the queen to make sure she is below. Or, if you don't want to look for the queen, brush all the bees from the upper combs into the lower story, put an excluder over, and then the upper story of combs without any bees.

2. "Shook swarming" is bad English that has, I am sorry to say, grown into quite common use in place of "shaken swarms" or "shake-swarming." Perhaps a more appropriate name would be one used in Germany, "anticipatory swarming." A little before you think a colony will swarm you take the matter into your own hands, and take away from the colony all its frames of brood, putting them elsewhere with only enough bees to be sure the brood will not chill. That leaves, as you will see, on the old stand, the same as a swarm with the old queen, only it will be stronger than the natural swarm would have been.

When the distance is as much as 2 miles, it

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matters little when they are moved, up to fruit-bloom. A mile or less would be better earlier.

4. Yes, or for 3, especially if you expect to increase.

5. Many do not use escapes at all in running for extracted honey. If you make the experiment with 1 or 2 at first, you can better tell how many you want, if any.

6. While it is generally thought best to use excluders for extracted honey, some do not use them, such prominent men as C. P. Dadant and E. D. Townsend being of the number. The latter says that by giving additional supers always on top he has no need for excluders. If you find it is better to use them, you will need one for each colony.

7. I know nothing about Dongolian bees. If you have good Italians you needn't worry.

Comparison of Sections—Drone-Comb

1. Under ordinary conditions will $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ inch sections contain as much honey when used without separators as $4\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ inch sections when used with separators?

2. Do you advise cutting out all drone-comb in the brood-chamber in spring?

3. Will bees repair the damaged comb with worker-comb? IOWA.

ANSWERS.—1. A fair way to decide would be to try the two side by side in the same super. I have never tried that, but we ought to approximate the right answer by a little figuring. Under ordinary conditions the bees leave a space of about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch between 2 filled sections, and the same space between the face of a section and the adjoining separator. According to that, a $1\frac{1}{8}$ section without separator ought to produce a comb $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches thick, and a $1\frac{1}{8}$ section with separator ought to produce a comb $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches thick; thus making the first 1-11 heavier than the second.

2 and 3. If you cut out either drone or worker-comb, or if in any way there is a hole to be filled up by the bees, they are pretty sure to fill it with drone-brood; so there's no use in cutting out drone-comb and allowing the bees to fill it afresh with the same kind of comb. My advice would be to cut out the drone-comb and at the same time fill the holes with worker-comb or worker-foundation.

The "Dovetailed" Hive

What is a "dovetailed hive?" I notice that a number of hives are made with what is commonly understood in bee-keeping as the "dovetailed" corner, although it is not a true dovetail, according to the dictionary definition of the word. ILLINOIS.

ANSWER.—I'm not sure I know enough to answer your question in a satisfactory manner. It would be easy to say, "I don't know what a dovetailed hive is; look at the catalogs and see;" but I think I do know a little about what a dovetailed hive is, only it isn't the easiest thing in the world to write definitions. But I'll brace myself and try:

A dovetailed hive is one that has no dovetailing about it, but its corners are fastened with what would commonly be called square tenons, lock-cornered or fingered; it has frames $17\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$, outside measure; any hive coming under this description is a dovetailed hive, provided it has no other name. Mind you, though, I'm not to be held liable for any damage that may occur from any incorrectness in the foregoing description. I might consult a number of the catalogs, and try to make out from them more clearly just what a dovetailed hive is; but I don't want to do that, for I don't want to get myself so muddled that I'll be standing on my head the rest of the day.

Next thing you'll be firing at me a question to this effect: "Why is it that any one ever did such a thing as to call a hive a 'dovetailed hive' when it's not dovetailed, and when the part that's called dovetailed is found equally

on almost any other hive that's not called dovetailed?" Please don't insist on an answer to that question; I don't know. It's an unfortunate name, but I didn't make it, and it has come into such general use that it's hardly likely it will now be changed. "John White" may not be the most appropriate name for a negro; but if it's his name, why it's his name, and that's all there is about it. But there's no law against your trying to get up a better name—I mean for the hive, not for John White. And say, before we part, allow me to ask you a question: What would you suggest as a better name for the hive that is now called "dovetailed hive?" If you want to think over it, just send your answer by mail.

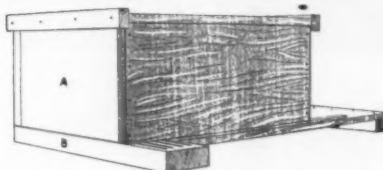
"Hansen Ventilator"—Alexander Feeder

1. Where can one procure a "Hansen Ventilator?"

2. If I have a correct idea of the Alexander feeder, it is used under the bottom-board of the hive. How do the bees get access to the feed? IOWA.

ANSWERS.—1. I have seen it mentioned in print I think once, but have never seen any description, so far as I remember, and do not know where it is to be obtained.

2. The feeder is, so to speak, part of the bottom-board, at the back end of the hive, on



the plan of the simplicity feeder, so the bees come directly down from the frames into the feeder.

Getting Straight Combs—Hive-Covers—Races of Bees

We have had a fine winter, the snow is about 4 inches deep at present, and the coldest weather was about 26 degrees below zero. Our bees are in the cellar, and seem to be doing nicely. I have 6 colonies—2 in box-hives and 4 new colonies from last season in Langstroth hives, but as we neglected to put foundation in all the frames, the bees soon made immovable-frame hives out of all but the last one. Now we want all these on straight combs, as soon as practicable, and expect to transfer the bees in the boxes by means of the Heddon method during fruit-bloom.

1. The box-hives have only one opening (the entrance), so that when turned wrong side up and a box set on top of the hive to catch the bees when they are drummed out, how are the bees to get into the box on top?

2. What will be the best way to get the other colonies on straight combs?

3. Will an empty hive with wired frames of foundation besafe if left "standing around any old place?"

4. What kind of hive-cover do you prefer?

5. What do you think of the "Colorado" cover?

6. Which race of bees do you think best for this locality, or for any place in this latitude?

7. Are Carniolans as good as Italians, in your estimation?

8. What about Mr. Byer's idea of the blacks being as good as Italians? or are we beginners simply to overlook such talk as that? IOWA.

ANSWERS.—1. Turn the hive upside down and with a cold-chisel pry off the bottom just as if no bees were in the hive; the only difference being that you will have to use enough smoke to subdue the bees and keep them out of the way. You will have less trouble with bees in the way if you allow the

bees to swarm (of course hiving the swarm in a movable-frame hive, setting this on the old stand with the old hive close to it, and 8 days later moving the old hive to a new stand), and cut the combs out of the old hive 21 days later. That's the up-to-date method in England now, and they do more transferring there than here.

2. Hard to tell that without seeing them. It may be that they are not very bad, and that by a little cutting apart you can get the combs out, straightening each one into its own frame, and cutting out entirely any that can not be otherwise coaxed into place. If you can not do that, and even if you can, you may take a hand-saw and cut down so as to sever all comb attached to the sides of the hive. Turn the whole upside down, and it may be that by a little bumping the whole contents will fall out of the hive and you will lift it off. Perhaps, however, the bees have built combs so as to fasten the frames to the ends of the hive. Pry off the hive-bottom if it is nailed on, and with the saw separate everything from the ends. Then you have full chance to cut the combs out of the frames or do whatever may be needed.

3. Almost entirely safe in this locality. In warmer localities it might not be so safe, but with occasional looking-after there would be little danger.

4. The best I have found yet is a double cover with a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch space between upper and lower parts, and covered with tin or zinc. The objection is that they cost 25 or 30 cents apiece. But the cover is the last thing about a hive to economize upon.

5. It's a good cover.

6. All in all, it is pretty safe to tie to the Italians.

7. Taken as a whole, probably not.

8. Quite a number of level-headed men are to be found among those Kanuck bee-keepers, and J. L. Byer is one of them. He may be right in saying that if as much pains had been taken with blacks as with Italians, the blacks would be as good as the Italians. But the pains have not been taken, and the average black is behind. He has mixed blood, and he says he is in no hurry to change it. Maybe he will continue in that mind; maybe he won't.



Hard Year on Beginners

This has been a hard year on beginners. I had 14 colonies and there were only 4 that I got any surplus from, and I had to feed some of them in the fall to keep them from starving. It has been too warm this winter for bees to do well—they have worked nearly every day. They have brought in pollen every month during the winter, but they consumed a lot of honey.

While it has been discouraging to the beginner, you will find enclosed \$1.00 to have my subscription renewed for the "Old Reliable," as I can't keep bees without it.

Deport, Tex., Feb. 26. C. B. McDANIEL.

Tests of Purity in Bees

As I am a lover of peace, and a very busy man, I seldom dispute any man's statement, but pages 137 and 138 contain an item that can not pass unchallenged. That writer has pasted up his ignorance for a target for queen-breeders to shoot at. He evidently thinks that a queen must cost a big price to be worth having. He says he is satisfied that those cheap queens advertised are mongrels or worthless.

Now I advertise cheap queens, and I am satisfied that he does not know what he is talking about. If he did, he would talk less. Then, he attempts to tell us what a tested

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queen is. I don't believe he ever saw an imported Italian queen and her colony of workers and drones. Any man who knows anything about bees knows that Italian queens are not all bright yellow. Neither do all Italian drones have 4 yellow bands. We all know that pure Italian drones vary in color from a yellow copper color to nearly black. So our New Yorker wants 4 yellow bands on drones and 3 on workers.

Now, Mr. New Yorker, if you can test a queen by her drones only, you can do more than most bee-keepers. You say a pure Italian queen is bright yellow; her drones and workers are marked just like her. But just before, you say her drones have 4 yellow bands and her workers 3. How is this?

Well, if some breeder should send our New Yorker a Texas yellow wasp marked "Italian," I doubt if he could tell whether it were a tested Italian queen or a cheap mongrel.

Uvalde Co., Tex. GRANT ANDERSON.

Bees Stealing Pollen

We are having a cold winter, but my bees don't know it. I have 71 colonies in the cellar under the kitchen.

I have never read of bees robbing pollen, but had such a case last summer. The robber-bees would stay outside on the alighting-board, and as a bee loaded with pollen would alight it would run against her and cause her to lose part of her load, which it would gather up and carry away. While this would cause but little damage to the colony, it shows a reasoning power which can hardly be called instinct.

T. PROCTOR OTIS.

Coaticook, Que., Feb. 17.

Bee-Keeping in Central and North-west Arkansas

Twenty years ago I located in Pope Co., Ark., near the central part of the State, north of the Arkansas River. About one-fourth of the inhabitants there had bees—some pure Italians, some hybrids, and a few blacks. I found no bee books, papers, nor professional apiarists to instruct them; still they were comparatively successful. It was certainly a good bee-country, and their bees swarmed a great deal. Those men could transfer, make "artificial swarms," and introduce queens. Their hives were made by carpenters in the pine lumber mills that were numerous all over that country. They were made of soft yellow pine, very porous, and the planks were sawed $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, probably were $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick when run through a planer. Those hives resembled the Danant style, and were made well. I never saw a section-honey box used. They all produced comb honey in the full size frames which they cut out, saving no comb, and trusting to the bees to make more.

Those bee-men never bothered about selling honey, and never tried to make it a financial income, as they were all "well-to-do" cotton-raisers, who had sufficient means to live easy, and did not regard the "apiary" sufficiently important to bother about selling queens, joining a "bee-society," nor subscribing for a bee-paper. Still, several of those men had "bee-orchards" (almost all had their hives in apple or peach orchards) as large, and some a great deal larger than several of our apiarists who write and illustrate for our leading bee-papers.

There are a great many bees in Arkansas, but those quiet, conservative, soft-talking Southerners do not "blow" about it. They are among the best men in the world. There is no deceit nor hypocrisy about them, and in their saber-slashed, bullet-pierced thorax beats a magnanimous heart.

Bees in that locality gathered their honey from various flowers that bloomed in profusion along the water-courses and in the fields. Cotton-blossoms furnish a great deal of excellent honey, and the theory that it "explodes" or ferments is all bosh. It makes an excellent, rich honey, oily, but by some it is not liked so well until they get used to it. Most of the honey is flavored with peach and apple blossom, and with the aroma of the

famous muscadine, which surpasses all the known flavors. You can smell an apiary where bees use the syrup that exudes from the ripened fruit a half mile on a damp, still day. The wax is very nice—more oily than the wax in the North, as it contains more or less cotton-oil, and is more easily "broken down" in warm weather.

Well, I joined in with those fellows in the bee-business. I bought 12 colonies (hybrids), and with an old-style knowledge of bees obtained from my father, who had his whole apple orchard filled with hives, I began with "A B C of Bee-Culture" as a guide. I did well, although I never trusted enough in my own skill to run into the full details of queen-rearing by nuclei, nor uniting "fall swarms." I could divide in the spring, and feed and exchange brood-combs, and speedily build up weak colonies. I reared my own queens in strong colonies dequeened for the business, and I inserted cells, mostly. Sometimes I inserted queens without trouble. My apiary became so large, and as I never tried to sell my honey, I gave it away! I am a physician, and my practice became so great in that malarial country that I could not be bothered with bees. My experience with bees there was for about 7 years. Of course, that was some time ago, and I am informed that the people have advanced "out of sight" in the mode of handling bees. I hope so, at least. I am now located in one of the most beautiful "spots in Dixie"—oh, so lovely! I wish that Mr. Doolittle could see those beautiful springs, parks, orchards, lakes, bluffs, and valleys all in bloom with almost every kind of flower that can bloom on this mundane sphere, interspersed with grapes, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, pears, apples, peaches, buckwheat, and clover. My "bee-brothers" will see that I can not help doing well here with bees. I have just begun, having bought up a few colonies over the country and have not moved them home yet. I am going to be nice this time and "put on style" with my hives. I will use 2 Jumbo with half supers. I will describe the *modus operandi* in my next article, and will also tell of the "bee-men" and "bee-women," and also their bees and their mode of management. An "old maid" near me has sent for me to help her with her bees—and I must go and help her—provided my wife doesn't see me!

JULES BELKNAP, M. D.

Sulphur Springs, Ark.

Laying Workers, Introducing Queens, Etc.

Last fall I put some colonies of bees into the cellar. They had not a great deal of honey, so I took a tin pan 4x9 inches and 3 inches deep, filled it with the best white sugar, turned on enough cold water to moisten it all, and the next morning I had a fine block of sugar. I gave each colony a block, and they are all alive now.

TREATMENT OF LAYING WORKERS.

Give them a good whiff of sulphur. In 1906 I had 3 laying worker colonies. I gave one colony a queen-cell, but after the young queen had mated with the drone they killed the queen; 2d, I sprinkled them with sweetened water and oil of peppermint. Next I saw drone-layers on the ground.

HOW TO INTRODUCE QUEENS.

Take off the honey-board; capture the old queen; place the new queen in a wire cage 4 inches long and 1 inch wide; fit a wooden plug into the end of the cage; bore with a $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch bit in the end of each plug $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Fill the holes with sugar and honey. Mix not too soft to daub the queen. Don't give any nurse-bees. Place the cage in the center of the cluster of bees. Let it lie between 2 top-bars. If there is any sealed honey press the wire into the comb and let it stay 48 hours. In the evening, after the 48 hours, mix $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of honey and water. Don't make it sticky. Blow smoke on top and below. Then sprinkle the bees with the mixture and give them time to fill themselves. When they

commence to hum blow a little more smoke on them; free the queen; close the hive, and don't disturb them. Place a shallow box under the hive-entrance, and then if they destroy the queen you can see her.

Bergen, N. Y., Feb. 20.

E. TUCKER.

70 Colonies of Bees For Sale Cheap

In large quantities, \$3.00 per colony, and \$3.50 in small lots. The bees are in 10-frame Langstroth hives, and in excellent condition.

13A4t G. PROGNOW, Mayville, Wis.

BIG STOCK DOVETAILED HIVES,

Sections, etc. I sell Marshfield Mfg. Co.'s and Root's SUPPLIES at factory prices. 8-frame, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -story, \$1.35; 10-frame, \$1.50; No. 1 Sections, \$4; No. 2, \$3.50. Send for 48-page price-list if you haven't one. With an order amounting to \$15 or over I give 7 percent discount till May 10.

S. D. BUELL, Union City, Mich.

13A2t Please mention the Bee Journal.

Standard-Bred Queens

Reared from Imported and Home-Bred Caucasian, Carniolan, Hall's Superior Goldens, and Leather-Colored Italian Breeders. Their bees are honey-getters. Untested Queens, \$1; 6, \$5; 12, \$9. Select untested, \$1.25; 6, \$6; 12, \$10. Tested, \$1.50; select, \$2.50; best, \$5. List free.

T. S. HALL.

11D8t JASPER, Pickens Co., GA.

Queens By uniting swarms Supplies from 1000 colonies

I sell queens at—1 queen, 25c; doz., \$3. Also following supplies at 1/2 Root's prices: 1000 P. & I. fences; 1000 plain section-holders; 1000 $4\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ plain sections; Daisy foundation fastener; 10-inch foundation mill; 200 10-frame wood-zincs; 2 doz. Porter escapes; 500 Hoffman frames. R. M. SPENCER, Nordhoff, Cal.

4A16t

TAYLOR'S STRAIN OF ITALIANS IS THE BEST

Long Tongues and Goldens are best of honey-gatherers; 18 yrs. a specialty, breeding for best honey-gatherers. Untested, 75c, or \$8 a doz.; Tested, \$1. or \$10 a doz.; Select Tested, \$1.50. Breeders very best, from \$3 to \$5. Carniolans same price. Try them. We also sell Nuclei and full colonies. Bees in separate yards. Safe arrival guaranteed.

J. W. TAYLOR & SON

BEEVILLE, Bee Co., TEXAS.

AMERICAN LINDEN OR BASSWOOD TREES

By Express or Freight.

6 to 8 feet, each.....8c; per 100.....\$7.00
8 to 10 feet, each.....9c; per 100.....8.00

ARTHUR STANLEY, Dixon, Ill.

13A1f Please mention the Bee Journal.

BEE-SUPPLIES

Hives, Sections, Comb Foundation, Smokers, etc. Best of goods, reasonable prices, and a "square deal." Send for free catalog.

ARTHUR RATTRAY, Almont, Mich.

12A13t Please mention the Bee Journal.

Moore's Long-Tongue and Golden QUEENS

Fine Select Untested Queens, \$1; 6, \$5; 12, \$9. Tested, \$1.50; 6, \$8. Best Breeders, \$3.50. Safe arrival guaranteed. W. H. RAILS, Orange, Cal.

9D18t

Please mention the Bee Journal.

"It is continuous advertising that impresses the public with the stability of a firm."

American Bee Journal

CONVENTION NOTICES.

Texas.—The Northern Texas Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its annual meeting at Ladonia, Tex., on April 3 and 4, 1907. All bee-keepers are invited to attend. No hotel bills to pay.
W. H. WHITE, Sec.
Blossom, Tex.

Michigan.—The Northern Michigan Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its next annual convention at East Jordan, Mich., on April 10 and 11, 1907. Headquarters will be at the Russell House, where a \$1.00 per day rate has been secured.
IRA D. BARTLETT, Sec.
East Jordan, Mich.

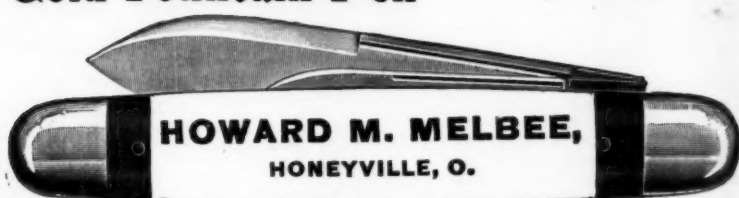
Connecticut.—The 16th annual convention of the Connecticut Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in the State Capitol, Hartford, room 50, on Saturday, April 6, 1907. We believe that every wide-awake apiarist in the State knows that our Association is unselfishly seeking to assist and protect the bee-keepers in every way possible. During the past few months apiculture has probably been more generally discussed than at any other

period in the history of the State, because of our attempt to secure proper bee-disease legislation. Bee-keeping now, as never before, is regarded as an important agricultural industry in Connecticut, and our Association proposes to continue its campaign of education. A lengthy program has been prepared for the next meeting, and it is expected that several noted speakers will be present. Every bee-keeper is cordially invited to attend. Please bring choice samples of honey, or anything of interest, for the apiarian exhibit. Membership in the Association is but 50 cents a year. We want 500 new members. Please make remittances to the undersigned before the date of the meeting, and be sure to come yourself.
J. ARTHUR SMITH, Sec.
Box 38, Hartford, Conn.

Utah.—The Utah Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its spring convention in the Mayor's office in the City and County Building, April 5, at 10 a.m. A revision of the bee-protection law, reports on the smelter settlement, and other questions of interest will be taken up. All are cordially invited.
E. S. LOVESY, Pres. A. FAWSON, Sec.

American Bee Journal Novelty Pocket-Knife Gold Fountain Pen

All for \$3.00



(This cut is the full size of the Knife.)

NOVELTY POCKET-KNIFE

(Name and Address on one side—Three Bees on the other side.)

Your Name on the Knife.—When ordering, be sure to say just what name and address you wish put on the Knife.

The Novelty Knife is indeed a novelty. The novelty lies in the handle. It is made beautifully of indestructible celluloid, which is as transparent as glass. Underneath the celluloid, on one side of the handle is placed the name and residence of the owner, and on the other side pictures of a Queen, Drone, and Worker, as shown here.

The Material entering into this celebrated knife is of the very best quality; the blades are hand-forged out of the very finest English razor-steel, and we warrant every blade. It will last a life-time, with proper usage.

Why Own the Novelty Knife?—In case a good knife is lost, the chances are the owner will never recover it; but if the "Novelty" is lost, having name and address of owner, the finder will return it. If traveling, and you meet with a serious accident, and are so fortunate as to have one of the "Novelties," your POCKET-KNIFE will serve as an identifier; and, in case of death, your relatives will at once be notified of the accident.

How to Get this Valuable Knife.—We send it postpaid for \$1.25, or club the Novelty Knife and the American Bee Journal for one year—both for \$2.00. (Allow two weeks for Knife order to be filled.)

SOLID GOLD FOUNTAIN PEN

Finally we have found a good Fountain Pen that is reasonable in price. The manufacturers of this pen say that if you pay more than \$1.25 for other fountain pens, it's for the name.

This pen is absolutely guaranteed to work perfectly, and give satisfaction. The Gold Nibs are 14 kt., pointed with selected Iridium. The Holders are Para Rubber, handsomely finished. The simple feeder gives a uniform flow of ink. Each pen is packed in a neat box, with directions and Filler.

We mail this Gold Fountain Pen for only \$1.25, or for \$2.00 we will mail it and the weekly American Bee Journal for a whole year.

Sample copy of the American Bee Journal free; trial trip of three months (13 copies) for 20c; regular yearly price, \$1.00. Address all orders to

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.



are made every year in the book business. Every family, rich or poor, must have books. During the last few years, \$7,500,000.00 have been expended for Modern Eloquence, \$12,000,000.00 for Stoddard's Lectures, \$21,000,000.00 for the Century Dictionary, and the tremendous sum of \$44,000,000.00, covering over half a million sets of the Encyclopedia Britannica. These books were sold by subscription in American homes and sales are still going on.

We have a subscription publication which sells more readily than any of the above. The demand is already so tremendous that more capital is required to swing it, or get behind on orders. Profits are enormous, several times savings bank interest.

We have arranged a plan whereby

Any Progressive Man or Woman Can Share These Profits

becoming stockholders in a profitable business, based on twenty years' experience. Remember, the success of this publication is not away off in the future—it is not prospective, but it is a success at the present time, and growing in demand every hour. Sales of this publication at the time of publishing this advertisement

Often Exceed \$2000 a Day

This is an exceptional opportunity for those of small means to get in on the ground floor in a business which legitimately pays large dividends and is as solid as the Rock of Gibraltar. It cannot be held open for long as the response is certain to be so great that we shall have all the capital we need to increase the number of our presses and secure stock to be turned out in completed books, which are selling like wildfire.

You owe it to yourself to investigate this opportunity. You will never have a chance like this again to become

Part Owner in a Mammoth Publishing House

which is already in successful operation, already earning big dividends, and which is led to sell a small amount of its stock simply because the business is already so tremendous as to exhaust the working capital. But if you would grasp this opportunity you must

Write Quick—Only a Few Can Come In

Address your letter to me personally, like this—

W. B. Gilbert
Dept. G 25 Jackson Blvd., Chicago



American Bee Journal

How to Make Money Easy

Restock your apiaries with Atchley Queens; they do the rest. We breed all of the leading races in their purity. Untested, \$1 each; \$9 per doz.; \$60 per 100. Tested, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each; Breeders, \$3 to \$5 each. 1, 2, and 3 frame Nuclei, and bees by the car-load, our specialty. Get our prices before you buy. We manufacture standard bee-supplies cheap. Catalog free. Will exchange queen-bees or bee-supplies for honey. Beeswax wanted at all times.

The Bee & Honey Co.

WILL ATCHLEY, Mgr.

11Atf Box 218, Beeville, Bee Co., Texas.

46 Percent

EQUIVALENT

Not a Fish Story but a FACT.
Annual cash dividend to bee-keepers
on Supplies bought during

March

New Goods, Best Quality. To-morrow
will be too late. Write TO-DAY.

PUTNAM & PEAKE, River Falls, Wis.

12Atf Mention Bee Journal when writing.

BEE-KEEPERS

Write us now for our Catalog and get low
prices on good, honest,

BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES

Our specialty is making Sections. All other
goods up-to-date.

AUG. LOTZ & SON, Cadott, Wis.

10A34t Please mention the Bee Journal.

If you want the Bee-Book

That covers the whole Apicultural Field more
completely than any other published,
send \$1.20 to

Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Cal.,

FOR HIS

"Bee-Keeper's Guide."

Liberal Discounts to the Trade.



Big Profits in Capons

Caponizing is easy—soon
learned. Complete outfit
with free instructions
postpaid \$2.50.

Gape Worm Extractor 25c

Poultry Marker.....25c

French Killing Knife 50c

Capon Book Free.

G. P. Pilling & Son Co., Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Alsike Clover Seed

Alsike is fine for bees, land, pasture or
hay. It is hardy. Present price of seed, f.o.b.,
per bushel, \$8.00; 6 bushels or more include
sacks; less than 6 bushel orders, sacks 20 cts.
extra. Write for price of Medium Red or
Mammoth Clover Seed. Prices advancing.

Catalog of Apiary Supplies FREE. Address,

F. A. SNELL, Milledgeville, Carroll Co., Ill.

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National Bee-Keepers' Association

Objects of the Association.

1st.—To promote the interests of its members.

2d.—To protect and defend its members in their
lawful rights.

3d.—To enforce laws against the adulteration of
honey.

Annual Membership Dues, \$1.00.

General Manager and Treasurer—

N. E. FRANCE, Platteville, Wis.

If more convenient, Dues may be sent to the
publishers of the American Bee Journal.



Standard-Bred Italian FREE PREMIUM QUEENS

We are booking orders now for those Fine
Untested Italian Queens that we offer
every year FREE to paid-in-advance sub-
scribers as premiums for getting NEW
subscribers for the Weekly American Bee
Journal. These orders are taken for May or
June delivery.

What Some Say of our Standard- Bred Italian Queens:

George W. York & Co.—The two queens re-
ceived of you some time ago are fine. They
are good breeders, and the workers are show-
ing up fine. I introduced them among black
bees, and the bees are nearly yellow now, and
are doing good work. A. W. SWAN.

Nemaha Co., Kan., July 15.

George W. York & Co.—After importing
queens for 15 years you have sent me the best.
She keeps 9½ Langstroth frames fully occu-
pied to date, and, although I kept the hive
well contracted to force them to swarm, they
have never built a queen-cell, and will put up
100 pounds of honey if the flow lasts this
week. CHAS. MITCHELL.

Ontario, Canada, July 22.

George W. York & Co.—The queen I bought
of you has proven a good one, and has given
me some of my best colonies.

N. P. OGLESBY.

Washington Co., Va., July 22

George W. York & Co.—The queen I re-
ceived of you a few days ago came through
O.K., and I want to say that she is a beauty.
I immediately introduced her into a colony
which had been queenless for 20 days. She
was accepted by them, and has gone to work
nicely. I am highly pleased with her and
your promptness in filling my order. My
father, who is an old bee-keeper, pronounced
her very fine. You will hear from me again
when I am in need of something in the bee-
line. E. E. MCCORM.

Marion Co., Ill., July 13.

How to Get these Queens Free

To any one whose own subscription to the
Weekly American Bee Journal is paid in ad-
vance, we will mail a Fine Standard-Bred Un-
tested Italian Queen next May or June, for
each new name and address sent to us with
\$1.00 for the Bee Journal a year. No one can
get for himself the Bee Journal a year and the
Queen for \$1.00. The Queen is offered as a
premium for the work of getting some one
else to take the Bee Journal a year. If you,
yourself, want the Bee Journal a year and the
Queen, send \$1.50 for the two, and we will
book your order for a Queen. Queen orders
will be filled in rotation—"first come, first
served."

Address,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.
834 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.



Mr. Beeman, what do you get for Your Money?

That's the question to consider when buying your bee-supplies?

Simply because you have bought from some other firm for years and years, and because you perhaps think that you are satisfied is no reason why you should not look around to see if you can't buy from a better firm.

You don't know what satisfaction is until you get it.

By a better firm we mean a firm selling better goods in better packages, giving better service; a firm who can and will do not only better by you than the concern you have been doing business with, but who will do the best of them all.

"I bought 50 Lewis hives from a fellow in our town last year, and I never saw nicer, whiter, better-fitting bee-hives in all my life. I have always bought my supplies from _____ so I had no idea you made such fine goods until I stumbled onto them by mistake. Now I want Lewis Beeware and nothing else."

The above is only a sample of what bee-keepers think and have to say about Lewis goods. Thousands of our customers come to us in just this way.

They come to stay.

Now, we are going to ask you to buy just 5 Lewis hives and 500 Lewis sections—even less, if you do not care to run that risk—just to see what they are. We leave the decision entirely with you. If after getting a sample you are not convinced that Lewis goods are the goods for you—we don't ask your business. That's fair, isn't it?

AGENTS EVERYWHERE

G. B. LEWIS COMPANY
WATERTOWN, WIS.

American Bee Journal

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT

Will be found in

The American Bee-Keeper for 1907

It is profusely illustrated and enlarged, and contains only articles of the most practical as well as scientific nature. A special corps of the best writers has been engaged. The editors are Harry E. Hill and Arthur C. Miller, than whom there are no more practical or experienced bee-keepers in this country. We have published the American Bee-Keeper continually and regularly since 1890.

Regular subscription price, 50 cents a year. One year to new subscribers, 35 cents; three years for \$1.00.

Send for sample copy and our new illustrated price-list of **BEE-SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.**

Guaranteed highest quality at lowest price. Address,

THE W. T. FALCONER MFG. CO.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
(Established 25 years.)

Honey and Beeswax

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The usual late winter demand is in evidence for comb honey to replace diminished stock laid in during the autumn by the large retailers, but during the dull period there has been very little change, if any, in prices, the offerings being light.

We find No. 1 to fancy white comb honey brings 15@16c, and for that which is off in color and flavor from 10@3c less. Amber grades of all kinds are dull and range in price from 10@12c. The extracted perhaps is not quite so firm in price for the California or Western grades, but there is no surplus of white clover or basswood, both of which bring about 8c, and in some cases more. Ambers grade from 6@7½c. There have been some sales of beeswax at 32c, but 30c is about the price for average.

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 11.—The comb honey market has been quite active in the last two weeks, and the continual cold weather has kept things moving. Many cheap lots have been sent in from the producers, which have had a tendency to bear on the market and weaken the prices somewhat. Fancy white comb honey, 15@16c; No. 1, 14@15c; amber, 12@14c. Fancy white extracted honey, 7@8c; light amber, 6@7c. Beeswax very firm, 32c.

We are producers of honey and do not handle on commission.

WM. A. SELSER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The stock of white comb honey is pretty well exhausted, and we do not expect any more arrivals of large lots from now on. Prices are firm, and we quote from 15@16c for fancy white; 13@14c for No. 1; 12c for light amber. There is quite a little dark and buckwheat on the market, but no overstock, and we think that all of it will be disposed of before long at present prices, which we quote from 10@12c, according to quality. Extracted honey very firm, with sufficient supply to meet demand. California white sage is bringing from 8@9½c; light amber, 7½c; amber, 6½@7c; buckwheat extracted in fairly good demand at 6@6½c. Southern in barrels finds ready sale at from 55@70c per gallon, according to quality. Beeswax firm and steady at 31c.

HILDRETH & SORLEKEN.

DENVER, Feb. 14.—Producers in this State are practically closed out of both comb and extracted honey. We have not sufficient good comb honey to supply our local trade, but have

Headquarters for Bee-Supplies

Complete stock for 1907 now on hand.

FREIGHT-RATES FROM CINCINNATI
are the **LOWEST, ESPECIALLY**
for the **SOUTH,**

as most all freight now goes through Cincinnati.

Prompt Service is what I practice.

You will

SAVE MONEY BUYING FROM ME.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Catalog mailed free.

Send for same.

A Special Discount on Early Orders.

Let me
book
Order for

QUEENS

bred in separate apiaries,
the **GOLDEN YELLOWS, CARNI-**

LANs, and CAUCASIANS.

For prices, refer to my catalog, page 29.

C. H. W. WEBER

CINCINNATI

... OHIO ...

Office and Salesrooms, 2146-48 Central Ave. Warehouses, Freeman and Central Aves.

a good supply of white extracted of excellent quality. We quote strictly No. 1 white comb honey, per case of 24 sections, at \$3.20; No. 1, light amber, \$3; and good No. 2, \$2.80. White extracted, 8@8½c per pound; light amber, 7½@8c. Clean, yellow beeswax, 27@28c, delivered here.

THE COLO. HONEY-PRODUCERS' ASSN.

CINCINNATI, Mar. 11.—There is very little demand for extracted honey at this writing, which is only natural, owing to the unsettled weather at this time of the year. However, we are looking forward with interest to a revival of trade, as soon as the warm spring days are here. We quote amber extracted honey in barrels at 6½@7½c, the price depending upon the quantity purchased. Fancy table honey in crates of two 60-lb. cans each, at 8@9c. There is little demand for comb honey owing to the lateness of the season. Choice yellow beeswax, 32@35c, delivered here.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—Comb honey is not plentiful, but demand is slack. Fancy white comb brings 16@17c; No. 1 white, 14c; amber, 12@13c. Best grades of extracted honey bring 8@9c; amber, 6@7c. Good average beeswax sells here at \$35 per 100 pounds.

WALTER S. POWDER.

TOLEDO, Nov. 30.—The market on comb honey remains about the same as last quotations, but has been coming in much more freely, as beekeepers seem to be very anxious to get rid of their stock. Fancy brings in a retail way 16c; extra fancy, 17c; No. 1, 15c; buckwheat, 15c. Extracted white clover in barrels brings 7@7½c; cans the same. Beeswax, 26@28c.

THE GRIGGS BROS. & NICHOLS CO.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—The market on comb honey has been quite brisk the past week. Entirely sold out of fancy white. No. 2 is selling for 12½@13c. White clover extracted in cans, 9c; amber in barrels, 6c. Beeswax, 30c, delivered here.

C. H. W. WEBER.

KANSAS CITY, Mar. 4.—The demand for comb honey is only fair at present. The market is almost entirely bare of extracted honey. We quote: No. 1 white comb, 24-sec. cases, \$3.10 to \$3.25; No. 2, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Extracted honey, white, per pound, 8@10c; amber, 8c. Beeswax, per pound, 25@27c.

C. C. CLEMENS & Co.

SOLID GOLDEN QUEENS

Ready for delivery April 1st. Select Un-
tested Queens, \$1 each; Tested Queens, \$2;
Select Tested, \$3. You can only get good
Queens from the South in the early spring.
Book your orders NOW.

H. M. PARKER, JR.

3Atf

JAMES ISLAND, S. C.

FACTORY PRICES

BEE-SUPPLIES in Cincinnati.

Let us give you quotations on Sections,
Hives, Foundation, etc. We will save you
money.

Beeswax wanted at 31c per pound cash; 33c
in trade, delivered here. (Send for our free
catalog.)

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

7Atf

51 Walnut St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Best No. 1 Sections per 1000, \$4.00; No.
2, \$3.40; plain, 25c
less. Discounts on Danz. and Root's hives, and
other Root's Goods; also Berry Boxes. Bees
for sale.

H. S. DUBY, St. Anne, Ill.

6A14t

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